The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,871—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 24 days. Until the Continental route is again open, Passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
— BOKHARA	3523	500	H. Weichell	6th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3835	500	S. F. Cole	12th "
— LOMBARDY	3726	500	W. S. Breese	19th "
L. ROSETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	26th "
— GWALIOR	3733	500	M. de Horne	2nd Nov.
L. CLYDE	4121	750	R. M. Edmond	9th "
— SURAT	3142	450	C. R. Edwards	16th "
L. MIRZAPORE	3957	700	C. G. Perrins	23rd "
— VENETIA	3726	500	A. B. Daniell	30th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1883.
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	5th	Oct.
NEPAUL	3336	600	J. Reeves	19th	"
KAISAR-I-HIND	1023	700	E. G. Stead	22nd	Nov.
PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	16th	"
HYDASPES	3284	500	G. Scrivener	30th	"

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class ..£ 500	Including	I Class ..£ 350	Including
II do.... 340	wines.	II do. 230	wines.
III do.... 160	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday .. 1st Oct., 1883.
MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, having Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route,	£	95	Brighton Route	£	99
" " II do.	do.	..	70	do.	.. 78
From Naples, I do.	do.	..	145	do.	.. 150
" " II do.	do.	..	105	do.	.. 113

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 10th Oct. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 300 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class .. 5 15 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500	550	28th Oct.
BERENICE	F. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	27th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 480	Rs. 290	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	27th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY next, the First of October, 1883, the following ALTERATIONS of, and ADDITIONS to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE will take effect upon this Railway:—

First.—The Down Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay at 5-0 p.m., will leave at 1-0 p.m., and reach Poona at 7-0 the following morning. It will leave Poona at 8-0 a.m. instead of at 8-30 a.m., and arrive at Sholapur on the same day at 6-0 p.m. instead of at 5-30 p.m.

Second.—The Up Passenger Train which now leaves Sholapur at 7-0 a.m. will leave at 8-0 a.m. instead and arrive at Poona at 6-0 p.m. It will leave Poona at 11-0 p.m. and arrive in Bombay at 7-0 on the following morning.

Third.—An additional Passenger Train will run between Bombay and Poona. It will leave Bombay at 3-30 p.m. and arrive at Poona at 5-45 a.m.; leave Poona at 8-30 p.m. and arrive in Bombay at 6-0 a.m. on the following day.

Fourth.—The Down Mixed Train now leaving Lanauli at 7-0 a.m. and arriving at Poona at 9-30 a.m., and the Up Mixed Train leaving Poona at 7-0 p.m. and arriving at Lanauli at 9-30 p.m., will be discontinued.

Fifth.—The Up Passenger Train from Poona at 9-0 a.m. will leave there at the same time, but arrive in Bombay at 4-15 p.m. instead of at 4-30 p.m., as at present, and will stop at all Stations between Poona and Bombay.

Sixth.—The Down Mixed Train now leaving Sholapur at 5-30 p.m., will leave at 7-0 p.m. instead, and arrive at Kalyan on the following morning at 6-30 instead of at 5-30 as at present.

Seventh.—The Up Mixed Train from Kalyan will start at 7-30 p.m. instead of at 6-0 p.m., and reach Sholapur at 6-50 a.m. the following day.

Eighth.—The Up Mixed Train which now leaves Kasara at 6-30 a.m. will leave at 7-30 a.m. and arrive at Kalyan at 10-45 a.m. instead of at 9-45 a.m.

Ninth.—The Local Train service between Bombay and Kalyan will be revised, and an additional Train will be run between Bombay and Coorla and Bombay and Kalyan.

Tenth.—The Down Mixed Train which now leaves Dhond at 11-25 a.m. will leave at 11-0 a.m., and arrive at Manmar at 3-30 p.m. instead of at 10-0 p.m. as at present.

Eleventh.—The Up Mixed Train which now leaves Manmar at 3-45 a.m., will leave at 3-0 a.m., arriving at Dhond at 1-30 p.m., instead of at 12-15 p.m. as at present.

Twelfth.—On and from Monday, the First of October next, two Trains instead of one will run over the Khamgaon State Railway, leaving Khamgaon at 8-45 a.m. and 3-15 p.m., and arriving at Jalamb at 9-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.; leaving Jalamb at 10-15 a.m. and 5-0 p.m. and arriving at Khamgaon at 11-0 a.m. and 5-45 p.m. respectively.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Dhond and Manmar, the Bhopal and the Amraoti State Railways will continue to run as at present.

On the First October next a new station will be opened at Matonga, between Dadar and Sion, for Passengers, Luggage and Parcels. All the Local Trains running between Bombay and Kalyan will stop at this Station.

For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bills dated the First of October, 1883. Exhibited at Stations, and Special Notice in the Company's Guide Book.

E. W. KELLY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-fourth of September, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 805 tons, on SATURDAY, 6th October, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th September, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

PAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CRICKET BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Players in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.
Double-seamed Balls	Rs. 3 8
Treble-seamed Balls	" 4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"	" 4 8

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld).,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BEEF PEPTONOIDS,

A PARTIALLY digested BEEF EXTRACT, combined with gluten and containing all the nutritious properties of Beef in the concentrated form of a dry powder. The contents of each bottle are estimated to be equal in nutritious value to ten pounds of Extract of Beef prepared according to Liebig's formula.

Per bottle, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
	" 200	3	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	" 100	1	12
	" 200	3	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	" 100	1	12
	" 200	3	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	" 100	2	0
	" 200	3	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	" 100	2	0
	" 200	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER. Cigar shape	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	" 100	2	4
	" 200	5	0
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	" 100	3	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

CAMERAS, LENSES, TENTS, STANDS, PRINTING FRAMES, GLASS BATHS, PLATE BOXES, ROLLING PRESSES, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE DISHES, CARD MOUNTS, ALBUMENIZED PAPER, COLLODIONS, VARNISHES, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES

Of every description and best manufacture, on sale by

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1; postage half annas.

NEWTOWN HOUSE SCHOOL, DUNS, SCOTLAND.

THE MISSES LITHGOW, who conduct the above school, will be glad to receive Boarders from India. A liberal education is given.

The Misses Lithgow are prepared to take full charge of the Boarders for the whole year.

Many of the pupils were very successful in the University Local Examinations of this year.

Duns is situated in a healthy and beautiful district of Scotland.

Reference may be made to Rev. GEORGE MACALISTER, Jeypore, Rajpootana, and in Scotland to Dr. W. W. CAMPBELL, Duns.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
201, MOUNT-ROAD, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

THE above firm have much pleasure in calling attention to their varied stock of Conveyances, completed and now in course of construction at their manufactory. Practical experience and close personal supervision enable them to turn out Carriages, which in design and finish contrast favorably with those of the first British and Continental builders. Simpson and Co. deem it almost unnecessary to state that they only use the best materials, and their carriages, being built with thoroughly seasoned country timber, have been proved, after lengthened trial, to withstand the trying effects of the Indian Climate infinitely better than those imported from Europe.

BROUGHAMS, of the latest design, single and double seated, circular glasses or folding 10 Venetian in front, concealed door hinges, and the most recent improvements for one or pair of horses.

LANDAUS, cabs-shaped or angular, for pair of horses. Miniature sizes. Canoe, Bismarck of Sociables: Simpson and Co. build these specially light within the power of single horse or pair of Burmah ponies.

LANDAUS, canoe and angular designs, fitted with patent folding apparatus, by which a lady can open and close the carriage from inside.

STANHOPE and MAIL-PHAETONS.

Do. forming STANHOPE and WAGGONETTES.

VICTORIA PHAETONS, double or single seated, for either horses or ponies, fitted with moveable coach-box and brake for the Hills.

NEILGHERRY PHAETONS, for one or pair of ponies. Specially adapted for hill work.

CLARENCE COACHES, Canoe, Angular and Victoria patterns.

PALMERSTON COACHES, single and double seated.

DOG-CARTS, Tandem, Norfolk, Whitechapel and Malvern.

POST-CARTS, 4-wheeled sporting, open sparred or panelled varnished or painted.

BUGGIES, Side Sweep, Cabriolet or Angular.

TRAVELLING VANS, Simpson and Co.'s registered Van with enlarged top, fitted for either horses or bullocks.

BULLOCK COACHES.

DRAGS, Regimental, Mail Coach and Char-a-banc designs.

STATE CARRIAGES, Coe and underslung Barouches and Landaus, completed in the most superb style, with gold or silver mountings, carved standards and Hammercloth, as built for His Highness the Nizam, &c. &c.

Drawings and Estimates sent on application.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms:—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand.....Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ..... " do. Pts. " 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.

Cut on the most approved system ensuring a perfect fit and comfort in the Saddle.
CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
WHIPCORD—The best Chipping Norton in every shade of colour	24 0	THIN BEDFORD CORD—A special Texture for station wear, soft and elastic	25 0
BEDFORD CORD—Recommended for district use or hard riding, small, medium, and large cord	26 0	WHITE BEDFORD CORD—Made from finest wool	36 0
		WHITE DOESKIN, the very best quality	38 0

Our improved self-measurement form on application.

HOAR & CO., {TAILORS,} BOMBAY.

FERRINTOSH! FERRINTOSH!! FERRINTOSH!!!

WHY IS FERRINTOSH THE BEST WHISKY EXTANT? Because you may drink *ad libitum* at night and get up next morning with a clear head.

Rs. 22-8-0 per dozen.

SOLD ONLY BY

B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,
17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, AND TEMPLE-HOUSE,
BOMBAY. POONA.

AUSTRALIAN PROVISIONS.

Boiled Mutton.
Beef.
Brawn.
Pork Sausages.
Sheep Tongues.
Jams.
Butter.
Mustard.
Patent Prepared Barley.
Maize Meal.
Maizena.
Cornflour.
Bates' Farinaceous Food for Infants.
Corned Beef.
Rabbit and Onions.

Also

English, American, French, and Indian Oilmanstores and Condiments; fresh, in stock, all priced at the lowest cash rates to wholesale and retail purchasers.

Apply for Price List to

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
FORBES-STREET, FORT.

DUNNETT & COMPANY, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS.

BEG to invite attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HORSE CLOTHING, &c.

Light Clothing Choice patterns, fast colours, linen suits complete, hood, roller, sheet, &c.			14 8
" " " " " "		extra quality	20 0
" quarter sheets			10 8
" sheets and rollers (best quality)			30 0
" " (extra "			32 0
Heavy Clothing, best Kersey, all wool, Fawn Woollen Blankets			10 8
Complete Suits various Patterns, splendid material		Rs.	45 and 50 0

&c., &c., &c.

Knee Caps, Sponges, Woollen and Linen Newmarket Bandages, Curry Combs, Body and Dandy Brushes, Horse Standard with spirit levels, Whips, Spurs, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HORSE CLIPPERS, by CLARKE and other noted makers.
REGULATION SADDLES.
NUMDAHS FAWN AND CHOCOLATE.
FITZWILLIAM GIRTHS,
&c., &c., &c.

RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS
BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO. INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers, MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES, Messrs. NORVILLE AND FARRELL.

THE GAIETY COMPANY
will give their
FIRST PERFORMANCE
ON
MONDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1883,
when will be presented
The Sparkling Comedietta,
RUTH'S ROMANCE,
and the popular burlesque,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

The same bill will be repeated on
TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY:
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:
DELICATE GROUND,
AND
IXION,
Burlesque.

PRICES of ADMISSION as USUAL.
Seats may be secured at
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—A respectable Parsee gentleman of moderate means and considerable experience and influence in import piece-goods trade in all its branches, desires to join a small but well connected firm as a partner, or a big firm as an assistant, on a moderate remuneration and commission, or act as Guarantee Broker. Young and energetic. More than a dozen years in the trade, can carry on correspondence. Apply by letters, strictly confidential, to K., care of this paper.

NOTICES.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DEVIDEND of Rs. 65 (sixty-five) per share being at the rate of thirteen per cent. per annum) will be paid on and after the 30th instant to the shareholders of the company whose names stood on the Register on the 19th instant, on production of the share certificate.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1883.

NOTICE

A QUANTITY of OLD IRON, consisting of Cast Iron Mortar Beds and Cast Iron Ordnance, is available FOR SALE in the Arsenal, FORT SAINT GEORGE, MADRAS. Intending Purchasers should apply to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of ORDNANCE, Fort Saint George, for further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale.

C. W. BRERETON, Major, R. A.,
Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance,
(In Charge Ordnance Office.)

GREAT BARGAIN.—Just arrived REAL GOLD IMITATION DIAMOND RINGS, set with three stones: of the very highest finish. Price only Rs. 2-8. The Diamond for LUSTRE and BEAUTY EQUAL the FINEST GEMS, and it is only by KNOWN TESTS that they CAN BE DETECTED. (Postal note for As. 8 must accompany order.)

"THE MODEL HOUSEKEEPER,"
Containing useful and practical receipts in every Branch of "Cookery," together with medical and other Miscellaneous Recipes of Invaluable use. It is a positive necessity that EVERY HOUSE SHOULD POSSESS a COPY. Price As. 6, post free, by V. P. P. As. 10. MANAGER, Co-operative Stores Co., Scrampore.

PUNJAB NOTES AND QUERIES,

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL

Devoted to the systematic collection of authentic notes and scraps of information regarding the country and the people.

EDITED BY
CAPTAIN R. C. TEMPLE, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., M.A.I., &c.,
BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Subscription—Rs. 4 annually.

PUBLISHERS:
THE PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

AGENTS:

London	Messrs. Trubner & Co.
Leipzig	Herr Kohler.
Chicago, U. S. A.	Messrs. Jansson & Morse.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1883-84 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur taluka	1,600
Belgaum taluka	1,100
Total	2,700 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,200
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the roadsides by the Forests, or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawur Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Kumaptur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the Forests, but on tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 15th October, 1883.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.

Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, 19th Sept., 1883.

NOTICES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to add cotton seed, barley, groundnuts, unshelled rice and other articles to the Bombay Tonnage Scale, and that the TESTING of the MEASUREMENT of the same in the godowns of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, at Carnac Bunder, will be commenced on TUESDAY, the 2nd October, 1883, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Masters of vessels are invited to attend.

By order of the committee,
J. GORDON.
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 25th September, 1883.

THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay of the above Company, are PREPARED to issue POLICIES at CURRENT RATES.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 4th proximo, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER.
Manager.

Bombay, 26th September, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY. TURNTABLES.

FOR SALE, at the low price of Rs. 500 each, delivered into Railway Wagons or Boats in Bombay, NEW WROT IRON TURNTABLES of modern design, 18 feet diameter for 5' 6" gauge.

Lithographed drawing of section and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 12th Sept., 1883.

EARLY IN OCTOBER
WILL BE
PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA
THE INDIAN REVIEW,
CONTAINING THE
"CREAM"
OF CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

WHICH—in addition to a *resumé* of current events to be entitled "THE MONTH" and REVIEWS and NOTICES of WORKS published in India—will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, Etc., Etc.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

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Intending Subscribers should send their names and address in full, with remittances made payable to

W. H. TARGETT,
"THE ATLAS" Office, 4, Waterloo-street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.

S. S. "WISTOW HALL," Captain T. Collin, 2,700 tons, 400 H. P., WILL SAIL 7th October, 1883.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For passage, &c., apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th September, 1883.

NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (twenty-five) per share (being at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum) will be paid on and after the 1st October to the shareholders of the company whose names stood on the Register on the 19th instant, on production of the share certificate.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI WALBAI, widow of the late VULOOBHOY MOOSA, and executrix of the late HIRBAI, widow of the late RAHIMBHOY ALOOBHOY, has CONTRACTED to SELL to TEJBAI, widow of the late KESSOWJEE JETHA, the following property, the title deeds whereof are missing. All persons having any claims against the said property, either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in Church Gate-street, No. 7, in Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; in default whereof such purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the claim, if any, will be considered as null, void and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the west side of Shamjee Hussajee-street, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the said Shamjee Hussajee-street, on the west by the house of Khoja Rowjee Jeewr, on the north by a sweeper's passage, on the south by the house of the said Khoja Rowjee Jeewa, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Walbai.

R. M. SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

DR. KIRBY'S
CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.

PHOSPHORUS AND COMPOUND PILLS,
Powerful restorative of deranged nervous system.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH PILLS,
(unoxidised) 1 and 2 grs.
HAZEL WITCH SUPPOSITORIES
for hemorrhoids.
QUININE OVOID CAPSULES,
from 1 gr. to 5 grs.
The above are just unpacked
by
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
BEST
FOOD FOR INFANTS.

ACTING upon the advice and experiments of eminent physiologists and chemists, Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE have been enabled to produce a Food, or artificial human milk in a solid state, containing all the elements necessary for the requirements of Flesh, Bone, Nerve and Vital force, in a word, a cooked Food of uniform composition, available for all climates, and a ready and perfect substitute for the milk of the mother; pleasant to the taste, without being unduly sweet; wholesome and nutritious, and, most important of all, a Food which will lay the foundation for a vigorous childhood and a healthy adolescence.

TESTIMONIALS:—

"In the preparation of an Infant's Food required at all hours of the day and night, *the saving of time and trouble is of the utmost importance.* The INFANTS' FOOD of Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE is a REAL IMPROVEMENT on the ordinary preparations."—*Lancet.*

"We can tell from our own experience that this FOOD, once tried, becomes a favourite in the nursery, and that children thrive well upon it."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

"Mothers and Nurses save much time and trouble by using this Food, which is convenient in form and can be always relied on. It can be taken when nothing else can."—*Medical Press.*

"We believe that we are not guilty of any undue breach of etiquette when we state that we know that this FOOD has been for some time past employed in the first family in the kingdom. The circumstance that it has met with the approbation of many distinguished physicians is alone sufficient testimony to its value as a food for infants."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

B. S. MADON AND CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ALL are cordially invited. Divine Service at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. on SUNDAYS, and 8 p.m. on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS. M. E. Church, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay. "Come and bring your friends."

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are far superior to all extant, and are yet so moderately priced as to be within the reach of persons of moderate means, by their unexceptionably easy terms of payment, particulars of which can be learnt at their Head Office in India, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN (on the Church Plateau), will RE-OPEN from 4th October.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwur, WILL BE OPENED from 1st OCTOBER, 1883. It is the best situated and specially built for the COMFORT of LODGERS.—C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE, SAW MILL in good complete working order, with engine of six-horse power and another spare engine of ten-horse power. For further particulars, apply at the mill premises, 18, Tank Bunder.

DANCING and SINGING.—LESSONS WANTED in the above by a gentleman. Please state terms to X. Y. Z., office of this paper.

WANTED, an English-built OFFICE BROUGHAM with strong horse. The whole turn-out must be in very good order. Send particulars to W. G. W., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, TO-DAY, at Bennett's, "CABIN BOY." Grey Persian horse, 15-1½, the property of Heugh Symons, Esq., now in England. Well known in the Bombay Hunt and very fast in harness.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!!!—A few Plate Glasses for Sale, ¼"(by 75" by 78." Also a pair of splendid Mirrors, in massive gilt frames, 48" by 72." H. A. GEYER & Co., 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LOST, at the Club Ball, a fine Brussels lace POCKET HANDKERCHIEF, marked with large worked monogram A. B. The owner will be obliged by the possessor of the handkerchief returning it to the SECRETARY, Club Ball, Poona.

P. RATANJEE, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his SILVER HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER WATCH with gold crown for gentlemen, a very reliable watch suitable for India. Price Rs. 40, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

CROTONS, &c., FOR SALE at the BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

NOTICE.—BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH OPEN DAILY from sunrise to sunset.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

WANTED, a Chief Assistant (Parsee) for a first-class Export and Import firm, at once. Apply to E. C., No. 8145, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

NORTON'S Patent "Abyssinian" TUBE WELLS, Cheap, Durable, 400 to 100,000 gallons hourly. Agents, JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 34, Meadow St.

FOR LADIES.—Just arrived from Paris walking boots and shoes, evening shoes, house shoes, of the latest French style.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ROOMS, one or two, furnished or unfurnished, with bath-room, WANTED for 3 weeks or a month, from 1st Oct., by a gentleman. F. P. R., this office.

FERNANDES & Co.'s MILK OF ROSES possesses a most delightful fragrance, and the lovely clearness it imparts to the skin is perfectly astonishing.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

A GENTLEMAN may share the pleasant home of a quiet family in Hornby Row, Fort. Sea breeze, sea view, and shower bath. Apply to J.B.L., care of this paper.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

AN ENGINEER, experienced in the construction of Railways, River and Sea Walling, &c., seeks an engagement as resident or agent. Apply H., care of this office.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.—Received, ex s.s. Rohilla, especially selected stock of Diagonal Coatings, Tweeds and Angolas of the latest fashions.—V. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED a new consignment of Ladies' assorted Garters, Essence of Wood-violet, Tammany Banks, Albion, Milk and Sulphur Soap, Magic Luminous Slates.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE IN STOCK.—MacCarthy Patent self-feeding double action COTTON GINS by Platt Bros., Horizontal Engines of sizes, workshop tools, lathes, drilling and shaping machines, &c., at Machine Depot, 63, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Selling of fancy goods, toys, albums, perambulators, silk fans, birthday cards, at very reduced prices, to make room for New Stock.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow street.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs.6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, and superfine Flour in Tins, Bags and Barrels.—PEARSE by appointment to H. E. the Governor, Apollo-street.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£220,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 10-30 a.m., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cavel-street, No. 25, opposite Parsee Agiary, in the bungalow of John Barretto, Esq., the valuable household furniture, the property belonging to a gentleman, the same comprising rich platedware, crockery and glassware, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 light hanging lamps, cruet stands, pickle stands, dining and drawing-room, side, pier, dressing, washing, and ladies' writing tables, conversation couches, easy and low and mallet-pattern arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard, whatnots, screen, teapoys, teakwood bedstead, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, rich table ornaments, flower vases, superior oleographs and pictures.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 29th September, 1883.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of 726 bags DAMAGED WHEAT and LINSEED.

On MONDAY, the 1st October, 1883, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. Shed, Prince's Dock, by order of Captain A. Tyson, and on account of the concerned, being part of cargo landed ex s. s. "William Symington," the following:—

K N	—42 bags damaged	wheat.
— —	—317 " "	linseed.
K N M G	— 3 "	"
K N S W	—47 packets,	wheat.
Marshall	—92 bags	"
L M & Co.	—201 " "	"
— —	— 24 " "	linseed.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 29th September, 1883.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of PIECE-GOODS in the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Parsee Bazar-street, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd October, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Parsee Bazar-street, Fort—

A quantity of white, colored, and grey piece-goods, such as printed handkerchiefs, printed cambrics, colored white lappets, Turkey red cambrics, and other fancy goods.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 9th, and WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1883, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of surplus and unserviceable marine stores, &c., consisting of wines, provisions, crockery and glass ware, lamps, carpets, curtains, mats, whatnots, settees, crew's utensils, water closets, new and used blocks, ropes, new and old wire hawser, old canvas, leather hose and belts, steering wheels, compasses, warm clothing, brass, copper and iron articles, Keenan's boiler cement, old metals, coal ashes, empty drums, scrap iron, boiler tubes, ship's deck fittings and sundry other marine stores.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 29th September, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Hajee Valley Hajee Khamissa—

3¼	boxes india-rubber rings	(L)
3¼	do.	(J)
3¼	do.	(T)
50	do.	hair-pins.
28	measuring tapes.	
12	G. Gr. ball buttons.	

Also a few lots of household furniture, the property of Surgeon Sargent, such as camp cots, round, dressing, and washing tables, chairs, cupboard, &c.

AT 4 P.M.

1 handsome second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 dog-cart with a grey Arab horse and harness complete.
1 handsome grey country-bred pony, about 13 hands, 6 years old.
1 gentleman's hunting saddle, with bridle, complete.
"Cab in Boy," grey Persian horse, 15-1½, the property of Heugh Symons, Esq., now in England, well-known in the Bombay Hunt and very fast in harness.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 1st, and TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m., at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit-lane, Byculla—

100 bales cloth serge and leather cuttings.
82 yards rifle green and yellow broadcloth, cloth and serge, remnants, serge frocks, knikerbockers and gaiters, Native Infantry cloth and serge, trousers, sashes, 1,200 skins, black sewing silk, carpets, lotas, &c.
708 unserviceable cork helmets, puggrees, &c.
149 great coats, infantry capes, &c.
3827 " " followers.
750 sheets waterproofs.
4606 coats, lascar's or follower's.
91 pyjamas do.
2324 belts, flannel.
71 canvas forks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within three days from the day of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 5th October next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, the property of E. C. ROBERTS, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th October next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Nepean Sea-road, opposite the Cumballa Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon Major R. BOUSTEAD.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM BOILERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th October next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the agents, sell by public auction at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, six cylindercal steam boilers, thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard Walker and Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars apply to the manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On or about the 20th day of October next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, very handsome large fish-pond with fish on stand, handsome large aviary with valuable and rare birds, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong victoria with removable coach-box, handsome powerful black Australian mare, a handsome grey Arab horse, one handsome English-built strong dogcart, one handsome strong grey Arab horse, goes in single and double harness, and also in saddle, very quiet, sets of plated and brass single harness, &c., &c., the property of W. Mowers, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 29th September, 1883.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

MAX GREGER AND CO.'S
PURE HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ.

AN excellent dinner wine, of a fine ruby colour of the Burgundy type, full of bouquet, soft and well matured. This wine for its containing phosphate of iron has acquired a sort of vogue, and its beneficial effect upon health has been fully acknowledged by the medical faculty, &c. Per dozen Rs. 22.

CARLOWITZ.
FINEST SELECTED AS ABOVE.
This wine is supplied to Her Majesty the Queen.
Per dozen Rs. 27.

SOMLAU.
A dry, firm and soft wine, with good flavour and body. Per dozen Rs. 24.

KADARKA.
Yellow Seal, Per dozen Rs. 22.

RIESLING.
Yellow Seal, Per dozen Rs. 22.

O'EDENBURG.
Finest Selected, Per dozen Rs. 26.

EAU DE VIE HONGRIE.
This pure, pale Brandy has been extracted of the finest Hungarian grapes at the vineyards of the Archduke Albrecht. Per dozen Rs. 60.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INSTRUMENTS
FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

		Rs.	a.
Violins, good, from	Rs. 5 to	20	0
Violins, the best models, from	" 25 "	150	0
Violas or Tenor Violins	" 35 "	85	0
Violincellos, strong and good tone	" 80 "	100	0
Double Bass three string machine head		150	0
Banjos, strong, well made, Kentucky shape, with 5, 6, or 7 strings, peg head or with machine	" 10 "	30	0
Anglo-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key	" 15 "	40	0
German Concertinas of the best make	" 8 "	12	0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop	" 16	20	0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones		25	0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones		30	0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band	" 1-8 "	12	0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird	each	1	8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned	each Rs. 1-8 to	10	0
A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.			
Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from	" 4 "	60	0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from	" 7 "	20	0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouth-piece, in all keys	each Annas 8 "	1	0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, in perfect tune and any key ... each		2	8
Tambourines, with 6 double jingles, screw adjusted head, 12-inch diameter		6	0
Larger Tambourines	each Rs. 7 to	12	0
Professional Tambourines, very strong, for hard work, 9 inch to 12 inch	" 2 "	3	8
Nigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef prepared and hardened, ...per set		2	0
Castanettes, Ebony, ...per set		2	8
Triangles and Strikers.	" 3-8 "	7	0
Jingles or Sleigh Bells, ...per set		3	0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes ... each		0	12
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouth-pieces and crooks	" 35 "	50	0
Guitars, with machine heads, strongly made, Spanish and Panormo shape	" 25 "	75	0

Separate illustrated and detailed lists free by post.
CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.
NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONUNDRUMS.

Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Sole Agents in Bombay for
FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDITION OF PLAYS.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 2 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass Can be framed if required. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung Grand Square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wire, so common in Square Pianos, is entirely obviated.

OCARINAS.—An improved kind, at from Re. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction Books 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES.—Any note, from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Re. 1 for large sizes, and 12 annas each for smaller. Cylinder from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

BILLIARD-PLAYERS are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in German-silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Re. 1-8 and Re. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete, Rs. 21, 14, and 16 per pair. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 24 0	...
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	" 33 0	...
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	" 35 0	...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	Rs. 63 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra	" ...	" 41 0
MOSELLE. From MESSRS. FUCHS & RISSEL LEIPZIG.		
Josephshoefer (still)	" 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	" 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 18 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	..
Geisenheimer	" 18 0	" 21 0
Hochheimer	" ..	" 23 0
Marcobrunner	" 30 0	..
Queen Victoria Berg	" 38 0	—
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" ...	" 19 0
Hochheimer	" ...	" 23 0
Brauneberger	" 20 0	" 23 0
Liebfraumilch	" 23 0	" 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 23 0	" 26 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	...
Josephshoefer	" 29 0	" 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 33 0	" 36 0
Steinberger	" 33 0	" 36 0
Scharzhofberger	" 41 0	" 44 0
Johannisberger	" 42 0	" 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	...
Latour Blanche	" 30 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	" 22 0	" 25 0
ITALIAN WINES. From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.		
Barbera	Rs. 16 0	...
Vin Grugustinseux	" 16 0	...
Barolo	" 18 0	...
Nebialo	" 18 0	...
Monforte Wine	" 20 0	...
Vin Pinot Bianco	" 22 0	...
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Francs	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 ...	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	—
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Chateau La Begoree	" 24 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" ...	" 28 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St. Julien	" 28 0	...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	" 26 0	—
Do. do. Gold Bars M. & Spann	" 30 0	...
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * Cognac	" 26 0	...
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac * * Very Old	" 34 0	—
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	" 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky *	" 22 0	...
Do. do. * * *	" 25 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener	" 6 0	" 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	" ...	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	...
Romford Bitter Ale	" 5 0	...
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	4 0
		Per doz. Impl. Pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 8
SUNDRIES.		Per doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 18 0	...
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	" 39 0	...
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	" 14 0	—
Do. do. small do. Flutes.	" 8 0	...
Do. do. Pints		" 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams Danish, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lbs.	per lb.	0 12
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)	per tin.	2 8
Do. do. (small ,,)		1 8
Saussischen, (Small Sausages)		1 8
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)		1 8
Do. do. do.		0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)		1 6
do. do. do.		0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)		1 2
do. do.		0 12
Mockturtle Suppe (Mockturtle Soup)		0 14
Oxtail Suppe (Oxtail Soup)		0 14
Sellery (Celery)		0 10
Do. do.		0 10
Do. do.		0 9

Nett Cash.

Also a variety of tinned Vegetables, such as Peas, Carrots, French Beans, mixed Vegetables, &c.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart-row.
Bombay, 21st August, 1883.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.
LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.
For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL ACCUMULATED ASSETS,
£1,107,300-18-5.

LONDON OFFICE: No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LOCAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
E. T. LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. | J. HUTTON, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
J. GORDON, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: Dr. H. V. CARTER.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN.

INSURANCES for whole term of life or short periods effected at REDUCED INDIAN RATES, with or without participation in profits.
A LIBERAL BONUS is added to all participating Policies which have been six years in force, or, if desired, it can be taken in the form of a reduction in the annual premium.
Claims adjusted in Bombay without reference to Head Office.
For particulars of rates and proposal papers apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862..........................£300,690
" 1881..........................£883,324

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1		1876	£3,492,950	1	4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8		1881	£4,673,299	5	1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
1,370 PROPOSALS for......................Rs. 44,74,800.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 31 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

CALENDAR.—SEPT.-OCT., 1883.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	Oct.	1st, 10h. 45·8m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	9th, 3h. 10·9m. p.m.
Full Moon	"	16th, 11h. 36·7m. a.m.
Last Quarter	"	23rd, 4h. 9·9m. a.m.
New Moon	"	31st, 4h. 48·1m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 29	St. Michaelmas' Day. Final tie of the Polo Tournament, C. I. Horse *vs.* 17th Lancs. Bombay Mechanics' Building Co., 4-30 p.m. Central Presdcy. Rifle Meeting, Poona.	5 51	5 49	10 12m / 10 40 a	4 3m / 4 26 a
Sun. 30	19th Sunday after Trinity. St. Thomas's Church consecrated at Bombay, 1687.	5 52	5 48	10 45m / 11 11 a	4 42m / 4 58 a
Oct. Mon. 1	Arrival of Sir James Fergusson. Central Presdcy. Rifle Meeting, Poona. Broach Cotton Co., 3 p.m.	5 52	5 47	11 16m / 11 46 a	5 15m / 5 26 a
Tu. 2	Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 8 p.m.	5 52	5 46	11 46m / — —	5 43m / 5 50 a
Wed. 3	Town Council, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Verona.*	5 52	5 45	0 18m / 0 11 a	6 9m / 6 11 a
Thr. 4	Bishop Heber died, 1833.	5 53	5 45	0 49m / 0 41 a	6 35m / 6 38 a
Fri. 5	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Western India S. & M. Co., 4 p.m.	5 53	5 44	1 19m / 1 7 a	7 0m / 7 3 a

* Left Aden at 4 p.m. on 27th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 30.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 121 and 308.
Te Deum—Dykes.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 423 and 235.
Magnificat-Nunc Dimittis.—Clarke Whitfield.
Anthem—"With Angels and Archangels."—Hopkins.
THURSDAY, OCT. 4.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 30.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 30.
7-30 a.m.—Litany and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 421, 183, and 107.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 424, 423, and 379.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 30.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service and Catechising.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Father Rivington.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATTEEPOORA.
NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 30.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 373, 243, and 27.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 30.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon without Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 178, 445, and 423.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 270, 271, and 223.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s.s. Italia in the Prince's Dock to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel will be hoisted.
The Union Monthly Prayer Meeting will be held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Apollo-bunder, on Sunday evening, the 30th instant, at 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Polo Tournament—Final match, Central India Horse *vs.* 17th Lancers.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Arabia (s), from Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Cheribon (s), for Marseilles; Vorwaerts (s), Trieste, &c; Australia (s), London, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Wm. Symington left the dock on Thursday, and the s.s. Australia yesterday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd September, 1883, was 165,922 maunds, and in money Rs. 75,896 as compared with the returns for the corresponding week of last year.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Pallonjee Hormusjee, a liquor-shop keeper, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of transporting a larger quantity than six quart bottles of country-liquor without a permit from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 50.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Ebrahim Adamjee, a servant in the employ of Dawoodbhoy Shaik Mahomed, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a purse containing two currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 47, the money of his master. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DILAPIDATED HOUSES.—The floors of two rooms on the upper storey of a chawl situated at Mody Bay fell in on Thursday last. No one was injured. The walls of a two-storeyed house situated in Mint-road, Fort, were discovered to be cracked on Thursday last. The tenants vacated, and a report was made regarding the state of the house to the Executive Engineer's Department of the Municipality.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a Hindoo man, name unknown. Deceased was apparently a mendicant and had been suffering from fever for some time. He was found lying dead in the verandah of a house belonging to Rada, a woman, in the Parell village, where he had retired for the night. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by fever.

AN ACCIDENT.—Dhondoo Ittoo a tramway conductor, while issuing tickets to passengers in a tram-car last night was suddenly seized with a fit on the Market road, and fell off the footboard. He was immediately conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, being found to have sustained a slight contusion on his back, he was detained

REPORTED THEFTS.—Allybhai Moosajee, living in Doctor-street, reported to the police on Thursday last the theft of sundry gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 260, from one of his boxes on Wednesday night last.—Nurbudda Poorie, an old woman living in 3rd street, Cammateepoora, also reported to the police on Thursday last the theft of gold and silver ornaments, cash, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 128. The thief in this case is supposed to be one Gunga, woman, who has absconded. A search is being made for her.

THEFT ON BOARD SHIP.—Abdool Guffoor Rumjan, a discharged seaman of the steamship Raffaele, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a silver-plated candle-stick, valued at Rs. 17, from that vessel. It appears that the prisoner on the night of the 27th instant, at about 9 o'clock, entered the dining saloon and picking up the candle-stick from the sideboard, concealed it under his arm. He was walking out with it, when he was observed by the quarter-master, who was on watch at the time. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—We heard late last evening that a soldier of the East Yorkshire Regiment attempted the life of one of the sentries doing duty at the guard-rooms, Wanowrie, by firing three shots at him, none of which, fortunately, took effect. The sentry, in the meantime, fired at his assailant, also missing, when the latter turned and fell down. The guard immediately turned out and seized the offender before he could rally sufficiently to renew his murderous attempt.—*Deccan Herald.*

ATTEMPTED LOOTING.—A Shroff (money-lender) living in the Bazaar Lines of the 9th N. I., Poona, was attacked between 7 and 8 p. m., on the 26th instant, by a sepoy, named Moojafarkhan, of the fifth company of the regiment. At six that evening the Shroff left his house with Rs. 50, and went to the Sudder Bazaar to have copper coin for the same. The sepoy followed him to the bazaar, closely watching his movements. Having changed his Rs. 50, he was returning home with the copper in a bag on his head, the sepoy following him. When the shroff had passed the Ordnance Lines, he turned off upon a foot-path, when the sepoy, who was about ten or twelve yards behind him, rushed upon him and caught him by the throat, seizing the bag with the other hand. But the bag was too heavy for him to snatch away from the shroff, who, in turn, seized him. While they were struggling, the shroff called out for help, when some men, passing along that way, ran up. But, before they could catch him, the sepoy made away to the lines, leaving behind him his country shoes and a very old umbrella. The shroff then went to the lines and reported the matter to the Jemadar-Adjutant, Hoosenkhan. The next morning the whole of the regiment being paraded for roll-call, the shroff recognised and pointed out his assailant of the evening before. The shoes and the umbrella were also known to be his, and Lieut. Preston, the Adjutant, ordered him to be taken prisoner. This sepoy was acquainted with the shroff, and used to go to his house frequently, very possibly for the purpose of negociating loans.—*Ibid.*

AMAZONS AT KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Malvery filed a complaint the other day against Mrs. King, residing in the Widows' Home, for having voluntarily caused her hurt, an offence punishable under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. The facts, as far as we have been given to understand, are that a dispute arose between the prosecutrix and the defendant about the occupancy of a certain room situated in the aforesaid quarter, whereupon a serious row took place between the parties, resulting, as Mrs. Malvery testified in her complaint, in the defendant striking her with a curry-stone on the head, causing a considerable flow of blood.—*Beacon.*

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 28.

(Before the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

GOVERNMENT AND THE LAW OF LIMITATION.

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH *vs.* DESAI RAGHUNATH AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay from a decision of Mr. S. Hammick, Acting Assistant Judge of Surat. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Shantaram Narayen for the heirs of Laldas Raeji, respondents. The case was argued before their lordships at great length on the 11th and 12th instant.

The facts of the case are these. Bhugwan Kashi was a fourth sharer in an estate held under the Bhagdar (*i.e.* sharer) Tenure. A decree was obtained against him by Desai Raghunath, and in the execution of that decree the interest of the judgment debtor Bhugwan Kashi in the said "bhag" was attached and sold by the court at a public auction on the 28th September, 1874. Laldas Raeji purchased the share of Bhugwan. The sale was conducted through the Collector of Broach, and it was carried out under his orders by the Mahalkari of Hansote. The proclamation of the sale, which was issued in the usual way, was stuck up in the office of the Collector. The sale was duly confirmed by the court, and accordingly Laldas was put into possession of a fourth share of the "bhag" land. The execution of the decree having been thus completed, and the purchaser having been in lawful possession, the Collector of Broach, on the 21st January, 1881, applied to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Wagra to set aside the sale on the ground that it was not valid under the Bhagdari Act (Bombay Act V. of 1862); and that the invalidity had been brought to his knowledge on the 4th June, 1880. The actual ground for the invalidity of the sale alleged was that it produced a dismemberment of a "bhag," not recognised by the Revenue authorities. The Subordinate Judge of Wagra held that the Legislature could not have intended that an application by the Collector like this was entertainable after a sale, and even after a purchaser was put in possession. After the sale had taken place, the process of the sale was fully executed, and there was then in existence no process of sale which the court could set aside or quash. The Subordinate Judge therefore rejected the application. The Collector then made an appeal to the District Court, but the Acting Senior Assistant Judge, Mr. S. Hammick, confirmed the decision of the Subordinate Judge. Mr. Hammick said it could not reasonably be held that there was any process before the court when the sale for which the process was issued had been completed and confirmed six years previously. The section of the Act relied upon did not authorise the Collector to move the Civil Court to set aside a sale, but merely to set aside a process for seizure, sale, &c. The Collector then appealed to the High Court in this as well as three other cases on the same point. Three of the cases were argued before the court on the 23rd ult., and their lordships held that the Collector's application was not barred, and they set aside the orders of the lower courts, and also set aside and quashed the sales as applied for by the Collector.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, in arguing the present case, said it was somewhat different from the other cases; and he would show precedents and cases on the points already decided. This was practically a petition of review or an appeal to their lordships against their own decision; and yet in justice, it was a separate case, and he was entitled to a separate hearing, untrammelled by any impressions or foregone conclusions resulting from the hearing of the previous cases. He relied on two points. First, as to the jurisdiction of the court and the *locus standi* of the Collector. A Collector could move to set aside a process for sale, but not the sale itself. When the sale was confirmed and the purchaser put into possession, there was no process extant which the Collector could apply to have set aside. There was nothing upon which the court could act after the execution of the decree was complete; and the court had no jurisdiction to entertain an application like the present. As to limitation, Mr. Shantaram argued that the sale of an unrecognised portion of a "bhag" was not void or illegal, as was decided in the former cases, but was only voidable. The sale was good and valid till it was set aside. The words of the section which say that certain Bhagdari lands "shall not be liable to sale" manifestly implied an exemption and not an absolute prohibition. No command was here promulgated by the Legislature. The enactment was declaratory or directory, and merely granted an exemption which the party interested might, by moving in the matter in his own interest, have enforced. The doctrine *nullum tempus occurrit regi* did not, the pleader submitted, apply to India, as had been ruled in several cases. Nor could section 18 of the Limitation Act protect the Collector from the operation of the Act. That section saved the limitation as against a party himself guilty of fraud; or those who claimed through him otherwise than in good faith and for valuable consideration. The purchaser here was no party or accessory to any fraud in the sale of the property. The court sold the property *in invitum* against the judgment debtor, without his consent and over his head; and there was an essential difference between a private sale and a judicial sale. It was this that marked here the great distinction between a process being void and therefore a nullity, and a process being voidable and therefore an irregularity merely, which did not vitiate the transaction *ab initio*, but which, on the contrary, left it valid until it was set aside at the instance of some party interested in having it set aside. Here the judgment debtor might claim exemption from attachment and sale of the property, but until he claimed such exemption and the exemption was allowed, the attachment and sale were good.

Mr. Justice Pinhey.—The moment it is brought to the notice of the court, the court should at once release it as illegal.

Mr. Shantaram objected to the technical use of the term illegal or void. The purchaser here did not derive his title through either the judgment creditor or debtor, but by operation of law. Neither of the courts below had found any fraud; and this court as a court of second appeal, Mr. Shantaram submitted, was not competent to make any finding of facts at this stage, for the first time, in order to support the tottering case of the Collector.

The Chief Justice.—If the Collector cannot come in at any time, the Act would be a dead letter.

Mr. Shantaram said such property as a bhag was free to be attached, and this showed that the Act created only an exemption, and not a prohibition.

Mr. Justice Pinhey.—The Government officer may come in at any time.

The Chief Justice.—Process remains pending even after the sale.

Mr. Shantaram said if this was an intimation to him that he should not proceed, he had no desire to waste his breath. But if their lordships looked to section 18 of the Limitation Act, they would see it prevented the operation of the limitation only as against the person guilty of fraud, and those claiming through him. His client was quite innocent and was a *bonâ fide* purchaser.

The Chief Justice.—It is a fraud against the Bhagdari Act.

Mr. Shantaram.—There are no materials on record showing fraud.

The Chief Justice.—The mere fact of selling as a whole that which is a part is a fraud on the Act.

Mr. Shantaram said there were no papers on record showing this. There was an utter absence of evidence to show what was done. It had fallen from the Bench that the Collector, as a representative of the Crown, could come in at any time. The doctrine *nullum tempus occurit regi*, it was argued, did not apply to India; and the Government was as much bound by limitation as any private individual.

The Chief Justice.—This is a *casus omissus*—an oversight in not providing for Government specifically in case of application.

Mr. Shantaram said no court of justice would impute oversight to the Legislature if it could bring the particular case within the general provisions of any Act consistently with the whole scope of that Act. On the contrary, a Division Bench of this court (Sir Michael Westropp, C.J., and Mr. Justice Melvill) had, instead of imputing oversight, held the limitation of three years, for application for execution of decrees, applicable to Government, though the Secretary of State was not specifically mentioned there. That was an application by the Collector of Nassick to recover court fees from a pauper. The application, made after three years, was held barred.

Mr. Justice Pinhey.—There can be no limitation without express mention.

Mr. Shantaram said the Collector might then come in after 120 years or any number of years. Application may not be barred, though suits may be barred. That would be an absurdity.

The Chief Justice.—Mr. Stokes has clumsily drawn the Act. He has made no provision for applications on behalf of Government.

Mr. Shantaram.—But this court has held there is limitation, and this decision is binding on your lordships.

The Chief Justice.—There is fraud in this case, which was not in the case in the printed judgments.

Mr. Shantaram.—Fraud is not to be presumed. It is not found by the lower courts. It is not pleaded. I am no party to the fraud, if any.

The Chief Justice.—Suppose a sale takes place and the Collector does not hear of it. Cannot the Collector stop it—is there no remedy?

Mr. Shantaram.—He may perhaps eject the person in possession summarily under section 3.

Mr. Justice Pinhey.—He cannot do anything of the kind. Section 3 applies to private alienations.

Mr. Shantaram.—He may bring a suit for ejectment.

The Chief Justice.—He has sixty years for that.

Mr. Shantaram.—I am not called upon to advise and improvise remedies for the benefit of the State. Government's argus-eyed legal advisers are quite competent to do that. Neither are your lordships called upon to advise and assist Government. It is with confidence in the integrity and independence of the court, and its total separation from the Executive, that I am now arguing my client's case. The whole traditions of the court inspire this confidence. The court is not under the thumb of Government.

The Chief Justice.—I am not aware that this court is not in the habit of exercising independence.

Mr. Shantaram.—Certainly. If the Collector, then, has chosen to neglect his opportunity when it was available to him, and has lain by for six years, permitting an innocent purchaser to remain in peaceable possession, dealing with the property as his own, there is no reason why the court should step out of its way to assist the Collector. There is no difference between Government and private individuals as regards the application of limitation. There is no call on your lordships to be astute in finding out some means to save the Collector.

The Chief Justice.—But if we find fraud?

Mr. Shantaram argued that his client was free from any fraud.

After some further discussion, the Appeal Court, without calling upon the Government Pleader, decided that their lordships must set aside the order of the courts below, and also set aside and quash the sale of the share of Bhugwan Kashi in the "bhag" as applied for by the Collector. The court held that the words in section 1 of Bombay Act V. of 1862, namely "no portion of a bhag, &c., shall be liable to seizure, sequestration, attachment, or sale by the process of any civil court," mean that no portion of a bhag shall be seized, sequestered, attached, or sold by the process of any civil court, and that any such seizure, sequestration, attachment, or sale would be absolutely illegal, and, therefore, void. As to the point of limitation, which had been somewhat vehemently argued in the case, the court was of opinion that neither article 178 of schedule 2 of Act XV. of 1877 nor any portion of that Act had any application to proceedings taken under the Bhagdari Act. No limitation is prescribed in the Act, for an obvious reason. The preamble to the Act declares it to be necessary, for reasons of State policy, to prevent the

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alienations of portions of a bhag, and the Act provides that portions of a bhag shall not be sold. If a portion of a bhag be sold, it is a fraud upon the Act. The only person who could get a sale set aside was the Collector; and he could not act until he knew that the Act had been infringed. The collusion of parties, or other cause, might keep an illegal sale concealed for twenty years. It time ran against the Collector, the Bhagdari Act would be practically ineffectual. Their lordships held that no law of limitation applied to proceedings by the Collector under the Act. The orders of the lower courts were set aside: costs in all courts to be borne by the defendants.

BAD ROADS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The repairs of the roads this year have been shamefully neglected. The state of some of the roads is disgraceful to any municipality. Look, for instance, at the state of the Lawrence DeLima-street, Mazagon. This street is cut up fearfully. It has an enormous traffic passing over it all day long. A feeble attempt at repairs was made a short time ago, and a small portion of the street, and only to one-half of the width thereof, was metalled, but the work of repairs has since been in abeyance—heaven knows why—and the rest of the street, and particularly the remaining half width of the portion newly metalled, is full of holes, some of them six to eight inches deep. Look, again, at the Frere-road. It is impossible to drive on this road without jolts and jerks at almost every yard. Some attempt is being made to mend this road, the work being begun at the end of the road nearest to the Fort, but it is proceeded with so tardily that it will be no wonder if it is not finished before the next monsoon. The state of Love-lane, on the other side of Mazagon, is miserable. The "oldest inhabitant," I should say, could scarcely remember the time when any repairs were done to this road. It would be pure waste of time to multiply these instances.

KNOWLEDGE.

September 28.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 25th instant.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Submitted supplemental Budget estimate for 1883-84. It provides for the following expenditure, which has been sanctioned by the Trustees since the regular estimates for the year have been passed :—

	Rs.
Prince's Dock capital account	15,023
Dock extension	3,000
New Works, ordinary	37,517
Expenditure chargeable against revenue	1,92,757
Total...	2,48,297

Read minutes of members of Finance Committee. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Read letter from the Acting Port Officer, dated 21st September, recommending that the steam tug Princess be docked, in order to have her bottom cleaned and painted. Read letter from the Acting Port Officer, dated 24th Sept., intimating that the tug can be taken up on the patent slip for three days from 27th instant, and cleaned and painted for Rs. 575, and he asks sanction for the expenditure. Resolution.—Sanctioned. The tug should not be docked until the weather is more settled. The Port Officer should take the opportunity of the tug being on the slip to examine and report upon the condition of her bottom.

Read letter from the timber merchants on Elphinstone Estate, dated 3rd Sept., asking for six months' time, at present rents, in which to remove their stock of timber. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. They recommend that the timber merchants be allowed three months, at present rate of rent, in which to remove their stock, provided they take up land on Trustees' Estate at Mazagon. Resolution.—The timber merchants—except any that may be occupying land already let on long lease—may be allowed to remain at Elphinstone Estate for three months from 1st proximo at their old rates, on condition that they deposit no more timber on the land. Should they take the land that may be offered to them at Mazagon, no rent will be charged for it while they are transferring their stock, so long as the period does not exceed three months.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

Statement of town duty collected at the bunders during August, on behalf of the Municipality. It amounts to Rs. 37,752, against Rs. 36,200 for August, 1882.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY.

THE third annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Church-gate-street, Mr. F. Hooper, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The directors, in their report submitted to the meeting, stated that the total number of bales pressed at all the factories during the past season was 1,21,231, against 1,39,208 during the previous season. The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account was Rs. 1,29,962-5-9. From this amount the directors recommended that Rs. 1,00,000 be expended in payment of a dividend of Rs. 25 per share, equal to 20 per cent. on the paid-up capital, that Rs. 10,505-0-0 be transferred to reserve fund (bringing this account up to Rs. 1,40,000-0-0) and that the remaining sum of Rs. 19,457-5-9 be carried forward to profit and loss new account. The factory at Ahmednuggur, referred to in the previous report, had been erected, but owing to unavoidable causes it could not be got ready so early as had been anticipated, and some pressing was thereby lost. A fairly large business had nevertheless been done during the season, and the directors had every reason to anticipate a much larger outturn during the ensuing season. To meet the outlay necessitated by the erection of the above factory it had been deemed necessary to increase the capital of the company, and in accordance with a resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 4th October, 1882, the directors had sold 600 new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each, thus raising the capital of the company to Rs. 5,00,000. The sale of these 600 shares had realized a profit of Rs. 60,495-0-0. This amount had been carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund Account, in accordance with the resolution passed at the above meeting, and it is included in the annexed accounts.

After making careful inquiries at Raichore and other places thereabout, the directors came to the conclusion that it was not expedient to put up a factory in that district, as originally contemplated, and they had therefore relinquished the idea for the present. The press, engine, boiler, &c., got out for the proposed factory had consequently been resold, and had realized a profit of Rs. 2,241-13-3 as shown in the accompanying accounts. The directors had to state that the four presses at the Bhownuggur factory having proved quite inadequate to cope with the large amount of pressing offered, it was considered advisable to erect a fifth press there, and a new Nasmyth press had consequently been ordered out. This press had arrived and was now in course of erection at Bhownuggur. The cost of the same had been paid out of the amount standing to the credit of the reserve fund, and the directors confidently anticipate that this press would materially add to the business and income of the company.

The style of the secretaries and treasurers' firm having been changed from Gaddum & Co. to Gaddum, Bythell & Co., the office of secretaries and treasurers was on the 1st April last transferred to Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell & Co. in accordance with a resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on the 21st February last and confirmed on the 10th March following; and in conformity with resolutions passed at the same meeting, the directors had entered into an agreement with Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell & Co. for a period of seven years from the 1st April, 1883, on terms similar to those previously existing between the Company and Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw retired from the Board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were passed approving and adopted the directors' report and audited accounts to the 30th June last; declaring a dividend of Rs. 25 per share on and after the 1st October, re-electing Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw as director of the company; appointing Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Hirjee A. Khambatta auditors of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE EURASIANS AND THE ILBERT BILL.

A COUNCIL meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association was held at the Memorial Hall, Madras, on the 3rd inst., for the purpose of presenting Mr. D. S. White, the president, on his return from England, with a report of the working of the Association during his absence in Europe and of welcoming him back to Madras.

Mr. White read the following paper, explaining the position he had taken with regard to the Ilbert Bill :—

Vice-Presidents and Councillors of the Association and Friends,—Bear with me while I say a few words on the question which is shaking India to its centre. I mean the question of the Ilbert Bill. In a crisis like the present, it is the duty of a representative man like me to speak without fear or favour; and I know that words [illegible] will be weighed in this Presidency where [illegible]ds of men are actuated by sound common sense. Madras may be scoffed at as the "Benighted." I say that Madras is the "Enlightened." Where are men more peaceful and better citizens? And I only trust that words will go from here which will allay the unnecessary irritation unfortunately dominating the minds of those in Northern India. Do not imagine for one moment that I am about to say anything which will embitter the controversy which has gone far, too far, already. Mine is a mission of peace and good will and I shall take care that what I utter shall circulate all over India and England. Many misapprehensions are abroad as to what I have said and done. I will pass them over and explain the position I have taken and taken after mature deliberation. I went to England to press the enforcement of that great statute of the Realm 33 Victoria of 1870 Cap. III which enacted that "additional facilities should be given for the employment of *Natives of India of proved merit and ability* in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India;" and "that the words Native of India shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India of parents habitually in India and not established there for temporary purposes only." I was busily engaged with my own work when I found the controversy I refer to perpetuated in England. I attended every meeting which was held on either side and although pressed to speak as a partisan in one direction or the other I invariably declined. I said to myself :—"I have come here for a certain purpose and to that I must stick. The controversy has nothing to do with me or the community which sent me here." Once when the discussion was very warm, I could scarcely refrain, and the plan I had laid out for myself was this. "*Let there be compromise. Invest Covenanted and Competitive Pure Asiatic Civilians with Criminal Jurisdiction but none others.*" I adhere still to this view, and I will tell you why, later on. Another reason made me impose absolute silence on myself. I said:—"I am a representative man. What I say will be accepted as coming from the whole Eurasian and domiciled European community. The Calcutta Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association is in conflict with the Associations at Madras and Bombay. I cannot speak on behalf of the Calcutta except as regards my special mission." You will thus see that I was in a position of extreme embarrassment. Besides, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot had helped me greatly in my mission and he was at the head of the opposition to the Ilbert Bill. I am sorry now that I did not speak and suggest compromise. I could have done no harm and I feel I would have done much good. In the light of subsequent events I saw that the pivot on which the opposition turned was the investment of the Statutory civilians, or those nominated in India with the jurisdiction referred to; Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, three days before I left which I shall presently detail. In the meantime I had finished my work at the India Office and I saw that Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose had arrived. A British-Indian Society had been formed. It was about to hold a public meeting in favour of the Ilbert Bill and to ask Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose to speak. I went to the meeting when a proposition was prepared to the effect that Natives of India should be invested with Criminal Jurisdiction. I got up at once and said :—"I am a representative man here. How do you define a Native of India. The only definition is that in Act 33 of 1870 Cap. III. If you minimise that definition I shall claim my right at the public meeting to protest." The point was yielded to me. Again, I had seen from *The East*, the journal of the Association, that Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, speaking in India, had used strong language against the community in Calcutta represented by me, rightly or wrongly is for others to determine; but I had the interests of my community to defend. When therefore it was proposed at the meeting at which I was present that Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose should be invited to speak, I got up and said :—"If Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose repeats what he said in India I shall feel it my duty to protest most strongly. Whatever the community at Calcutta may have done, Madras and Bombay have not said a word on one side or the other. I must therefore make this known to the English public." The situation was one of extreme peril. I saw enough to prove to me that the English as a nation would decide in favour of the Bill and I also saw looming before me the danger that the English nation would be led into a condition of prejudice against Eurasians and domiciled Europeans and perhaps deprive them of their rights as natives of India. I think I was equal to the crisis and the determined stand I made led to the proposal which was passed that Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose should be written to not to say a word against Eurasians and domiciled Europeans. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose did not speak at the British Indian Society's meeting but he did at Willis's rooms. I again conveyed my intention of protesting; and if nothing was said against the community represented by me and some thing was said in favour, it was owing to my judicious and firm action. I claim some gratitude therefore from the community for the valuable service I rendered. Now for my conversation with Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. He asked me what my opinion was. I answered :—"I would entrust those who had lived in England with jurisdiction." "Do you think then," he continued, "that a residence of four or five years in England would change a man, so as to fit him for such authority?" I said "I certainly think so. Mixing in English Society in England quite alters a man. He cannot help coming under the influences by which he is surrounded. My own experience tells me this. My residence in England years ago made me quite a different man." Sir Alexander then said :—"The danger I foresee is that the lower classes of whom you and I know something will be emboldened into committing outrages," and he proceeded to give instances of recent occurrence. Knowing what the scum of cities can do, I said it was a danger to be provided against and the conversation changed. I hold the view as firmly as ever that the Ilbert Bill for the present should be limited to conferring criminal jurisdiction on those pure Asiatics who have resided in England and who can give proof that they have mixed in fair English Society. But I have a grave charge to make against Lord Lytton and his advisers. They are responsible for the introduction of the present statutory civilians, the very men whose investment with criminal jurisdiction has so exasperated the European community. Let the European community now discover and mete out stern justice to them. They and Lord Lytton are the men who did the mischief which is shaking Indo-European society to its very centre. They played with the Act of 1870. They set aside its wise provisions. They framed the rules needed to give effect to the Act which gave the best men in the Uncovenanted service stones for bread. Under the Act, if it had been carried out in Madras in its integrity, such men as Messrs. Muthusami Aiyar, Seshiah Shastri, Ramiengar, Ranga Charlu, Chentsal Row, Ferrand, Hamnett and Scharlieb would have been statutory civilians, and who in his sober senses could have objected to giving them criminal jurisdiction if circumstances demanded the measure. But these men were set aside. And for whom? For men who have yet to prove their merit and ability. For the very men to whom objection is now raised. I have lived long enough to know that there is retribution in this world. And retribution will soon come to those who committed what was undoubtedly a blunder and who dared to play fast and loose with an Act of Parliament. I speak under the best information when I impeach the action of Lord Lytton and his advisers. I break no confidence when I tell you that rules framed in accordance with the Act were to have been announced at the Delhi Assemblage, and that Lord Lytton was talked over into substituting the deformity which has ended in what I cannot help characterizing as a White Rebellion. If at the suggestion of Lord Kimberley I had not abandoned my request for the reception of a deputation, you would have learned the above facts sooner, for, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot was prepared to lay the whole case before the Secretary of State. But my memorial was considered sufficiently explanatory by Lord Kimberley and several members of Parliament, and it has been referred to our Governor and Lord Ripon. No more furious contests take place in battle than at wrong points. The turning point in the present exciting controversy is really whether the Act of 1870 should or should not be enforced in its integrity, and it is amazing to me that no brain in India has formed a clear conception in regard to it. I, therefore, ask the European community and the people of India to-night to ponder over my words and after meeting in conference to send a petition to Parliament which must bring about a termination of the strained relations between the different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The Act must either remain on the Statute Book or be repealed. I prefer that it should remain. The *principle* of the Ilbert Bill is unassailable, for it accords with the civilization of the nineteenth century. The question for decision is, who, in addition to Competitive Civilians, should be invested with criminal jurisdiction. I say, Civilians from the Uncovenanted service who have proved their merit and ability during long years; and in this category I include the children of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians and Asiatics. The present Statutory Civilians have committed no crime. They have been put into a false position. It is the duty of all in India to terminate the circumstances which have proved so mischievous. Do not imagine I seek anything for myself. I want rest and peace; and before the question can be decided I shall have passed from official life. If you ask me whether I deplore the position in which India at present stands, I answer at once :—"Not only decidedly not, but I am glad the crisis has arrived." I foresaw it years ago and wrote about it in my book "*British Policy in India.*" I am glad that it has come, for it has come prematurely and thank God it is within the easy control of statesmanship. A few years more and the torrent would have been irresistible. Will the agitation against the Bill, *pure and simple*, last? I feel sure it will not. The compromise I have referred to will partially destroy it, and having nothing else to feed upon, it will vanish. There are also other weaknesses in its constitution which must bring about consumption and death. What have the Eurasians to do with the controversy? The Ilbert Bill does not affect them, for they are now under Asiatic criminal jurisdiction every where, and it is absurd to suppose that they will be allowed the same immunities as Europeans have enjoyed, and domiciled Europeans are deliberately putting the razor to their children's throats in joining the outcry; for the only status their children have for higher official employment in the country is that conferred by the Act of 1870, which made them natives of India. The sole ground on which the opposition of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans may be justified is the unfortunate Roorkee Resolution. But the remedy for that is constitutional representation, such as I have pointed out to the Secretary of State, to the India Office generally, and to members of Parliament that Eurasians, domiciled Europeans and Asiatics, desire different kinds of employment and that no good can come of forcing men into positions they do not desire, and I have asked that the field be left open impartially to all. This was pronounced reasonable. I also pointed out, after I had obtained the best legal advice, that the new definition of the term—native of India—in connexion with the Roorkee Resolution, is illegal and cannot have effect until it has been put before both Houses of Parliament for thirty days as prescribed by the Act. I have complete trust therefore that the paper on which the new definition was written will go into the waste-paper basket. The clamour which has been raised, I regret, for Eurasians and domiciled Europeans have legal status which they can constitutionally enforce. It was the Roorkee Resolution that gave Mr. Branson his power. If I had been in India I should have given the following explanation. Under the rules framed by Lord Lytton, faulty as they are, *any* Native of India can be admitted in India into the Civil Service. Messrs. Willie Grant and G. P. Johnstone and Mr. Branson himself might (strange things happen) be introduced into the Civil Service and appointed Judges of mofussil Courts in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies. Supposing then the agitation pure and simple against the Ilbert Bill as having succeeded, the logical result would be that Messrs. Grant, Johnstone and Branson could not exercise criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, they having no legal status for official employment except as Natives of India under the Act of 1870. The complication is still greater. The question would still have to be decided as to whether young Mr. Hamnett, of the Madras Civil Service, can exercise criminal jurisdiction in the mofussil over Europeans. Under the above I cannot help asking Eurasians and domiciled Europeans to abstain from making themselves ridiculous. The clamour of undomiciled Europeans is intelligible. But what is it they desire to bring about? They should be the chief representatives of Law and Order in this country; an example to the rest of the population. Pursued to its logical conclusion the situation is this. The clock must be put back in India and that is impossible. Education and missionaries must be withdrawn and the great policy of England must be pronounced a dream. I hold that the modification of the religious, political and social thought of the Asiatic population of India is a wonderful manifestation of the power of the English as civilizers. I, therefore, [illegible] my head with shame when I see men not co[illegible] that which is their greatest glory; and I f[illegible] inclined to exclaim :—"Thank God I am not [illegible]dianized Englishman! Thank God I am a poo[illegible] Native of India, for my senses are left me." Supposing the clamour succeeds to its extreme li[illegible] men understand how far they are [illegible] authority to be transferred from duly c[illegible] Governors and handed over to irresponsible European agitators? What bargain, under seal, are they to strike with the Eurasian and domiciled European community, or will they convert into a lower caste? Is a new Slave Power to arise in India? We are all agreed that Brahman domination was the curse of the country. Cannot people discover the beam in their own eyes? Is England, likely to tolerate such a state of things or come down upon it with its mighty, crushing force? Who is to be the future Emperor, or great Mogul, of India? Is it to be Mr. Branson, or Mr. Atkins, or the Behar planter with his two hundred and odd sabres. I tell you to-night that the agitation, pure and simple, against the Ilbert Bill has reached the ridiculous stage and in a month or two it will be laughed out of court. Good, however, will be the outcome, for more statesmanlike action will be brought to bear on Indian affairs; and when men's minds are calm, Lord Ripon will get a statue with the inscription that he was the most noble, the most conscientious, the greatest and the most Christian Viceroy that ever ruled India. Years ago I wrote that money-grubbing and Government appointments were elements of disturbance in India which were bound at some time to assert themselves, and I added to them a strange theory which I had built up patiently during thirty years. I find that Mr. Herbert Spencer and Dr. Maudesley have seized the same idea. One interprets it as the "Lust for Dominion;" the other as the "Instinct which is deeper than human knowledge." I will state my theory briefly here. The brutal instinct in human nature makes male hate male and female hate female. All civilization aims unconsciously at suppressing the instinct, and fails because human nature is at present too strong for civilization and law is not sufficiently respected. The theory may be applied by any one who chooses to give more than a passing thought to what I have said. I would merely add, it is strange that saddling India with charges for the Afghan and Egyptian wars passed with scarcely any notice, while this trumpery question of jurisdiction has stirred the country to its very depths. Verily it is the instinct which is deeper than human knowledge which has spoken. During my fairly long and observant life, I have many times said what I am about to repeat now. There is no room in the world for a British Empire in India, but there is for a British-Indian Empire; a grand consummation indeed. But this can only come by fusion of races; and such fusion is exemplified in Brazil, in Mexico, in Italy, Spain and Malta. I pray that all those who hear me, and who will read my words, do their utmost to so bring the Asiatic races of India into harmony with European civilization as to make honorable connections. I mean marriages, between the various classes of Her Majesty's subjects possible. I feel that the sands of my life are fast running out, and it is therefore I thus speak openly the thought of years. I beg to be pardoned if I give offence to any, for I mean none. I belong to the very soil of India which is my country and the desire of my heart is that when I am in the grave India may rise to be one of the great Empires of the earth. Friends! Our duty is clear. We have in the present crisis to stand by the duly constituted Government of the country. I therefore ask you to pass this resolution. "The Eurasians of the Madras Presidency and such domiciled Europeans as have joined the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, being loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, resolve to stand by the British Government of India in the cause of law and order."

Mr. White's resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. Mr. Chester then proposed and Mr. Pereyra seconded a resolution, that the paper read by Mr. D. S. White be recorded in the proceedings of the Association, and that copies be printed and circulated, and that copies be forwarded to the Government of India and the Government of Madras. This also was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the chairman, and the singing of the National Anthem brought the meeting to a close.

BENGAL.

THE LATE FATAL AFFRAY.—At the Police Court on Saturday last Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Northern Division Presidency Magistrate, drew up the following charges against the eleven Native Police constables who, it is alleged, had caused the death of a native compositor named Tincory Das, who had been employed in the *Hindu Patriot* Office. (1) That you on or about the 17th July, 1883, at Calcutta, knowing or having reason to believe, that the offence of culpable homicide, grievous hurt, and hurt, and using criminal force to one Tincory Das had been committed, gave certain information respecting the aforesaid offences, to wit, that you had found the said Tincory Das lying insensible in the middle of Baranosi Ghosie's Street, and that you carried him in that state to the Thannah, which information you knew or believed to be false, whereby you have committed the offence punishable under Section 203 of the I. P. Code; and within our cognizance. (2) That you on or about the above date, at the place aforesaid, knowing or having reason to believe that the offence of culpable homicide, grievous hurt, hurt, and using criminal force to the said Tincory Das, had been committed, intentionally omitted to give information respecting the said offences, which you as constables of Police were legally bound to give, whereby you have committed the offence punishable under section 202 of the I. P. Code, and within our cognizance. The trial of the case has been fixed for Saturday next.—*Englishman.*

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—At 12-30 a.m. on Monday morning, a double murder and suicide were committed in a small house in Lakhi Moorkerjee's Lane, in the Jorabagan Section of the town. It appears that a native named Sital or Jhasi, a *Kurmi* by caste, occupied a room in the house with his paramour, Nistar Baur, aged about 25, and his child, a girl three years of age. About a month ago, he found that a neighbour had also formed an intimacy with the woman. This led to frequent bickerings between them, and they ultimately agreed to abide by the decision of the *Punchayet*. This *Punchayet* advised Sital to remove himself and his paramour from the locality and he accordingly moved into a new house. A few days prior to leaving he was, at the instance of the neighbour who had formed the intimacy with the woman, served with a summons for Rs. 20, which he alleged he did not owe, and this fact, coupled with the feelings of jealousy he entertained, seems to have embittered his mind against the woman, whom he accused of being the source of all the troubles which had come on him. At a little after midnight on Sunday, the other residents of the house heard groans proceeding from the room he occupied, and the landlady, on going up to the door, found it locked from the inside, and a stream of blood oozing out from under the threshold. She raised an alarm, and Superintendent Costello forced open the door and found Sital, his paramour, and his child, lying in the room with their throats cut and all quite dead. A knife, used by natives in slicing vegetables, was found in the room covered with blood. The coroner and a jury viewed the bodies at the Dead House on Tuesday evening with a view to an early inquest.—*Ibid.*

A VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.—On Saturday last in the hall of the Hare School an address was presented to Baboo Tulsi Das Mookerjee, B.A., B.L., Mathematical Teacher, Hare School, by the students of the same school, on the eve of his retirement from the Educational Service, and a silver pen and inkstand worth about Rs. 50. After the address was read, Baboo Tulsidas Mookerjee rose to reply to the address, but was quite overpowered by his feelings, and along with him, the whole youthful audience were in tears.—*Indian Daily News.*

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on Tuesday morning a letter, dated the 16th instant, from Mr. Joubert, was laid on the table, suggesting that the Railways should be moved to grant reduced fares for the convenience of passengers to and from the Exhibition, and enclosing copies of correspondence with the Manager, New Zealand Railways, Traffic Department, showing the increase of returns during the time the Christ Church Exhibition was opened, and reduced fares granted was read. This letter also suggested that it was customary in all places where exhibitions are held to grant free passes over railways to all commissioners, official representatives, and leading exhibitors. Copies of correspondence with the Under-Secretary for Railways, New Zealand, stating that the New Zealand Government were willing to allow this concession in the case of the Christ Church Exhibition were appended. The Committee resolved to forward copies of these letters to the agents of the several railways, and to inquire whether similar arrangements could be made in India during the months of December, January, and February next. Mr. Joubert's letter, dated 31st August, proposing a Live Stock Show in the Exhibition Grounds, and other correspondence on the same subject were discussed. The Committee were of opinion that, as the Australian Government had already voted money, and made arrangements with a view to exhibiting cattle and horses at the Exhibition, the necessary accommodation should be provided. They were further of opinion that steps should be taken to invite competition from Indian exhibitors in the same direction, and that ground should be taken up in the vicinity of the Exhibition for the accommodation of the animals. It was resolved that the Committee's opinion be submitted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for approval, and if the scheme were approved that a sub-committee should be appointed to arrange details. The translation of a notice to Vernacular papers was read and approved.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 15th to the 21st instant, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 18 Natives Christians, 300 Hindus, and 31 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 355 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 292. The deaths are thus classified: 45 from small pox, 4 from measles, 79 from fever, 30 from dysentery, 28 from diarrhoea, 2 from cholera, and 167 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 164 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 383 per 1,000 per annum.

GORED BY A BULLOCK.—At about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, three natives who went to the Googelly Bazaar to purchase articles were gored by a stray bullock. It would appear that the bullock got loose and bolted in the direction of the natives who were standing and buying things. Two of them, who were seriously hurt, were conveyed to the General Hospital for treatment, and the other was taken to his house.—*Ibid*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

A NATIVE SHOT BY A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.—A European sentry of the Cheshire Regiment shot a zemindar by accident a few nights ago at Lahore. It appears that several rifles had been stolen from the Barracks, and the sentries were on the look-out for thieves. Three zemindars came, with lanterns in their hands, to let on the water to their fields, about 2 o'clock in the morning; and the guard fired on them, killing one and wounding another. The poor man was a native of Tabkai, and is the second native of the village who has been killed by an English soldier. Some years ago, an English soldier shot a zemindar of the village without any motive, and was executed for the crime.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company Limited 33 Farringdon-Road, London.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON ON LORD RIPON'S ADMINISTRATION.

THE following is the full text of the important speech delivered by the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons on the last day of the Session, during the discussion on the Indian Budget :—

The Marquis of Hartington.—Although the hour and conditions of the House are not propitious, I think it is desirable I should make one or two observations on the subject of the Criminal Procedure Bill, especially as I was the Minister who was responsible for the approval by the Home Government to the introduction of that measure. In my opinion, whatever may be the merits and demerits of the measure, Lord Ripon has been personally most unfairly and unjustly assailed for the part he has taken in regard to this measure. Lord Ripon is the last man who would shrink from any responsibility which properly belonged to him, and not only so, but he is proud of the part he has taken in many measures which have been initiated by the Government of India, and which have brought about him considerable unpopularity among the Europeans in India. When we heard this measure represented as it has been as the outcome of Lord Ripon's sentimental policy, and the result of his desire to attain popularity among the natives, as the result of his insane desire for uniformity and to remove all anomalies, I think it is just to Lord Ripon that the facts surrounding the introduction of this measure should be brought before Parliament. The introduction of the Bill at the present time was owing to the instrumentality of the Government of Bengal, and of the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Ashley Eden. I am very much surprised to hear the hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire (Mr. Stanhope) state that Sir Ashley Eden was not responsible for the manner, time, or, indeed, the form in which it had been presented. Now, Sir, it happened that the despatch of the Governor of India quoted the opinion of the Government of Bengal upon a particular case it had before it, in which Sir Ashley Eden distinctly stated the opinion that the time had now elapsed when the distinction between natives and the British officials in these respects ought to be removed, and the attention of the Government of India should be called to the subject. It may be open to him to say he did not recommend the introduction of the Bill, but it so happens that Sir Ashley Eden, coming fresh from India, has a second responsibility in this matter, inasmuch as he was a member of the Council at home at the time the despatch asking for leave to introduce the Bill was received, and he was a party to the approval which the Home Government gave to the introduction of the measure. It, therefore, happens that Sir Ashley Eden is responsible in a double sense, and I am at a loss to know what authority the hon. gentleman the member for Mid-Lincolnshire has for the statement he has made. I must ask the House to consider for a moment the former proceedings with regard to this question. In 1870 a very powerful Commission which sat in this country for the purpose of revising the Indian Criminal Law, recommended that further steps should be taken for assimilating the law as regards natives and European subjects of the Queen, and they expressed their regret that further progress had not been made in this direction. Founded upon the report of that Commission a Bill was introduced in India. At this point Mr. Callan moved that the House be counted. A quorum, however, was found to be present. A Bill was introduced in India containing provisions which, if not identical, were strictly analogous to those of the measure they were now considering, but the provision relating to the trial of Europeans by native officials was struck out. The hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire (Mr. Stanhope) yesterday alluded to that as a compromise, and added that it was accepted at the time as a permanent settlement of the question. Now, although he was of opinion that it was a compromise, he could not agree that it was then accepted or had ever since been acknowledged as a permanent settlement. On the contrary, four of the most distinguished members of the Legislative Council thought it necessary to move an amendment to the Bill in the Legislative Council proposing a provision exactly similar to that which they were now discussing. These four members not only recorded their votes, but in speeches gave their opinions why the compromise which had been arrived at would not be Permanent settlement, and other members of the Council announced their opinion that it could only be defended as a compromise, and not on broad and general grounds. This was the state of things when the matter was brought by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal before the Government of India and before Lord Ripon. Did Lord Ripon force the measure on a reluctant and unwilling House? His first act was to consult all the local Governments of India, and in the course of a despatch which was almost colourless, and in which he expressed no preferences, he stated that with one exception there was among the local Governments a universal consensus of opinion that the inequalities and disabilities on native magistrates ought to be removed (hear, hear)—although there was some difference of opinion as to the precise extent to which that measure should go. When the proposal for the introduction of this Bill came to England it was not necessary for him to overrule the reluctant Legislative Council for the purpose of supporting the Government of India. Members were probably aware of the character of the Council of the Secretary of State in this country. It was not a Council of a Radical or revolutionary character. If it had a fault it erred perhaps too much on the side of timidity, and it was not at all likely to consent to anything of a dangerous character. Yet the introduction of this Bill was assented to by the Council of the Secretary of State without revision and without protest. It might be supposed that it was not fully considered. On the contrary, every one who was aware of the procedure of that Council knew that no measure of this kind could pass the Council without being thoroughly considered and thought out. In the first place, it had to be submitted to the scrutiny of a committee composed of those members of the Council [illegible] to be the most specially conversant with the subject, and then a copy of the despatch was placed in the hands of every man before it was discussed at the Council, and no question of this kind could possibly be decided without being fully brought before every member of the Council. Every one who had experience of that body must be aware that the idea of the Council sanctioning anything of a dangerous character was absolutely ridiculous. (Hear, hear.) As to the existing measure it was recommended upon general principles. It was so recommended by Sir Ashley Eden. Natives have been already introduced into the Civil Service of India, and it is hoped they will be introduced in still greater numbers. It has always been admitted that they are specially fitted for judicial functions, much more so than for executive or administrative functions. If you are going to employ them at all it is necessary that they should be employed in responsible positions, and the effect of maintaining the present disability is that natives when they arrive at a certain grade must either be placed in the districts where Europeans are not to be found—that is, in the poorest and worst districts, or else if they are appointed to districts where there is a European population, in the case of a European being accused, the witnesses and all concerned must be sent out of the district to a distance perhaps, of hundreds of miles. (Hear, hear.) If it were now proposed for the first time that native Judges should have jurisdiction over Europeans, I could understand that the European population might enter a very strong protest against it. But the fact is that long ago native Judges have been appointed in the principal cities, and the power of native Judges to try prisoners of all descriptions is precisely identical with that of European Judges. (Hear.) They have exercised those powers, not only without complaint, but by the universal testimony of those who have experience of the matter, to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. (Hear, hear.) It is said that the case is different from that of the country districts, because in the cities those powers are exercised in the presence of a vigilant European Bar and a vigilant public opinion. But the fact is that wherever Europeans go a public opinion is created. Owing to daily increasing intercourse and to the extension of the telegraph there are probably but few places in India where European counsel cannot, if necessary, be obtained, and where some public opinion does not exist. Reference has been made by the hon. member for Kirkcaldy to the minutes of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta. It is somewhat characteristic of the extreme unfairness with which this controversy has been conducted in India that that minute was sent home, but that the minute appended to it was never sent home. I agree with my hon. friend who has just spoken that it is on the whole an elaborate plea for delay in the adoption of this measure rather than an argument in opposition to the measure itself. But able as that document is, I cannot admit that it is invested with any judicial authority whatever. (Hear, hear.) The partisan character of that document is most strikingly exemplified in the 28th paragraph. Sir Stewart Baily would be supposed by any one reading that paragraph to be an opponent of the measure where he was responsible for its introduction and was its supporter. I think I am justified in saying that the minute of the Judges was not a judicial performance, but rather the offspring of partisanship. No doubt the first requisite in judicial proceedings is that a prisoner should have a fair trial, but it is no less important that there should be a general belief that an offence will be punished by whomsoever committed, and that belief will not be extended if the natives see that Englishmen can only be tried by a magistrate belonging to their own nationality. Is not that practice likely to raise in the minds of the natives a suspicion that we think it necessary in the interest of our countrymen to require that they shall have something more than a fair and impartial trial, and that they are tried by men who may be presumed to have some bias in their favour? What are the real causes of the opposition to the measure? It might by some be thought sufficient to say that the Anglo-Indian, whatever may be his merits, and no doubt they are great, is not a person who is distinguished by an exceptionally calm judgment. (Hear, hear.) Agitation having the same character has been seen before when there was as little foundation for it. Probably many hon. members have read the description written by the present Chief Secretary of Ireland of the agitation which arose in India on the passing by Lord Macaulay of what was called the Black Act. The pages to which I refer read as if they had been written about this very agitation. The same alarm was manifested then, and the same prophecies were made, and I doubt not that the result in the present instance will be the same, and that the prophecies which are made will not be fulfilled. I believe that the cause of the prevalent excitement is to be found, not in this measure, but in the general course of policy that has been pursued, both by this Government and the late Government. It has been the policy of the Government for some years past to impress upon the Government of India the desirability of obtaining the assistance of the native population in the government of that country. Over and over again that policy has been inculcated from home. In 1879 a resolution was passed which limited appointments of the value of 200 rupees a month to officers of the Army and to natives. That restriction has been rigidly enforced, and has met with all kinds of opposition from the official classes. The same spirit was shown when it was determined that admission to the Engineering College at Rhorkee should be confined to natives. I do not say that the agitation has been got up entirely by the lawyers; but I could quote passages in letters in the Indian papers in which it is admitted that the agitation was directed against the policy of the Home Government in providing appointments for native civilians, while there are many Europeans without appointments. The policy of Her Majesty's Government is, in my opinion, founded upon considerations of the most practical character, and whatever difference of opinion there may be there can, in my opinion, be very little doubt that India is insufficiently governed at the present time. I believe there are many districts of India in which the number of officials is altogether insufficient, and that is owing to the fact that the Indian revenue would not bear the strain if sufficient Europeans were appointed. There is a further reason, in my opinion, why this policy should be adopted, and that is that it is not wise to educate the people of India, to introduce among them your civilization, and your progress, and your literature, and at the same time to tell them they shall never have any part or share in the government of their country. (Cheers.) The hon. member for Lincolnshire said that it was the policy of the Romans to carry the privilege of Roman citizenship wherever they went. That is, in my opinion, precisely what we are trying to do by this policy; we are attempting to extend to a few of the best natives of India the full privileges of British citizenship; we are attempting to bring a few of them within the rights and powers and privileges of governing themselves as they might be able to govern themselves under a native administration (hear, hear); and if it is wise to attempt to do this, surely it is wise to trust to them thoroughly and to invest them with all the powers necessary to place them on an equality with those with whom they are equal. No doubt the discussion which has taken place may lead to some reconsideration of the details of the Bill—the full reports have not yet been received (hear, hear)—but it would be an error, a fatal error to withdraw it. (Hear, hear.) Much of the agitation has proceeded from the non-official class in India, and I must point out that they are not responsible for the government of the country, and if we are to be influenced in any considerable degree by their representations we must find some means of revising the form of government so as to invest them with responsibility. I wish to say, in conclusion, that Lord Ripon has the hearty and complete support of his colleagues at home. (Cheers.)

WHAT ARE WE TO DO WITH OUR BOYS?

THE following letter appears in the *Daily Telegraph* :—

Sir,—I offer no apology for soliciting at the present moment a little portion of your space to call the attention of the public to what I am forced to consider the weightiest and most discouraging social problem of the day. What are we to do with our boys? On all sides this question is being asked. Population is rapidly increasing; every commercial and professional avenue is growing more and more crowded; for hundreds, for thousands of willing hands and hopeful and ambitious hearts there is no room, and the most pushing, the most resolute, the most importunate parents, eager to give their children that start in life which most of us need or have needed, are almost powerless to serve their sons. I am the father of seven children five of whom are boys. The eldest of these will be seventeen next year, the youngest is eight. What am I to do with them? I seem to be one of myriads of people standing on a river's bank unable to push their boats into the stream that leads to the wide ocean because the water is chokeful of other folks' launches. Is the incapacity of parents to place their boys, to find work for them, to put their foot on the first rung of the ladder, less than a matter of general moment? I venture to think it is not, homely as the subject seems. There is scarcely a father of a family who is not distressed, whose life is not more or less embittered by this problem. I know for a fact, and I was shocked by it as a piece of bitterly suggestive truth, that a single advertisement in your paper for a clerkship of £30 a year, the first three months to be probationary, was answered by no less 2,712 persons. Consider for a moment what this means—not only the poverty it implies among the educated community, but the crush that is permanently going on after mean and starving situations. We are told that life is year by year growing more expensive, and we know it by our rents, our butchers' bills, our clothes, and our bare needs. Yet whilst existence on the one side becomes more costly we are increasing our poverty in the present—a poverty that will take a more exaggerated and impracticable form in another generation or two—by having among us an immense number of youths who, with every disposition to work, cannot strive as they may, find any species of labour to which they may put their hands and so earn their bread for the day. We hear of the wealth of Great Britain. No one doubts it but thousands of fathers are asking who has got it, and thousands of their boys are wanting to know why, if the opulence of England is so enormous, a thousand young people will, on any morning that one likes to name, rush to personally apply at an office for a situation of sixteen or eighteen shillings a week.

I say that I am a father of five boys, and I ask what am I to do with them? I tried to get one into a bank where the first year's salary was £20, but there was no room. Merchants' offices are full. Engineers of far greater talents than my boys are ever likely to possess are going about in search of work or business in any other calling than that to which their fathers had to pay heavily to apprentice them. I have thought of the Bar, but have been made to recoil from all thoughts of it by the scores of dismal stories which have been poured into my ears in reference to that vocation. I have mentioned the sea, but have been warned that there are hundreds of captains and officers who cannot get work, and that the calling is so densely crowded that nothing but interest enables a man to squeeze through. I have thought of the army; but, irrespective of the dismay occasioned by being informed of the cost of educating and dressing and supporting a youth as a military officer, I was alarmed and effectually diverted from all thoughts of using that branch of the service as a channel for my boys by hearing of the hundreds of starving captains, colonels, and generals who are hunting about in all directions for any sort of occupation, not even disdaining posts which are absolutely menial in their duties. Dared I think of music as a profession? Not for long was that present to my thoughts when I heard of the sums paid to song-writers, and when the dreadful drudgery and the pitiful earnings of the poor music teacher were pointed out to me. The Church? Alas! there is no poor man [illegible] than the poor clergyman, there is no calling more crowded, [illegible] to bring to my son's help, how would it profit me to make him or his brothers parsons, and have to allow them incomes after going to the expense of educating them for the ministry? Emigration? The colonies do not want gentlemen. The backwoods of America do not require cultivated manners and an acquaintance with the Greek and Latin poets. It is muscle and sinew, it is the spade and the axe—the mason, the blacksmith, the cook that young countries need. Is it my fault or society's that my boys are not qualified to take that rough, uphill, sweat-moistened path that conducts the patient, industrious artisan-emigrant in the colonies from his one room to a comfortable home. The misfortune of gentility is that it is restrictive. There are things it would rather starve than do in this country, and there are things it is forced to starve over because it cannot do them in the colonies. I do not wish to go to the expense of passage money in sending my boys thousands of miles away to be waiters, billiard-markers, stone breakers, cab drivers, locomotive stokers. I dare say I could fit them with such berths at home.

What I want to know, what thousands of parents occupying the same social status as myself want to be told, is what is to become of our boys if every professional and commercial avenue they are fitted to enter is closed against them by the crowds already waiting there? It is all very well to point to trade and to sneer at the prejudices of the genteel poor against shopkeeping. But how many sons of gentlemen, how many boys with good blood in their veins and a liberal public school education in their heads would be fit for such work as is expected of the shopman? Why, Sir, the successful salesman is a creature of instinct. He is all intuition. He is patient, undiscriminative of all qualities but the purse, sees no difference between a peeress and a washerwoman if both approach the counter to spend money, likes his work, and has a keen sense of commission. Sir, a man must be born so. Even if I had the ambition to see my sons shopmen, I have not the sanity to suppose for a moment that they are in the faintest degree qualified to give satisfaction to a master tradesman who wants men to sell his stuffs and wares and to be quick and clever about it. Even let me assume that I am willing to make shopmen of my boys; is there any room for them? Is it not that calling crammed to suffocation also? What is to be done? There may be readers of your paper who have given their minds to this distracting problem, and who may, therefore, have something to say useful for such fathers as I am to hear. I should hail with pleasure even a ray of light shed upon the dense gloom of this question. What are we to do with our boys? How are we middle-class people who have educated our boys and reared them as gentlemen to give the lads a chance—to send them afloat leaving their future to their own diligence and ability? I confess I do not know. Year after year the crowd increases, whilst the vocational channels remain unchanged in number and breadth. Year after year the cost of living grows heavier, whilst incomes dwindle and families multiply. It is a matter demanding grave and earnest consideration, for already we have among us a large community of people who are poorer than the very poor—ladies and gentlemen, I mean, whose incomes are deplorably small, who cannot make both ends meet, who are living one does not always like even to guess how, but who have yet to attire themselves as ladies and gentlemen and outwardly look what they are in heart and feeling. This class is being disastrously not to say dangerously increased by a generation who will not even have the slender purses the half-pay officer, the poor curate, and such persons possess, simply because parents are unable to solve the great and depressing social problem. What are we to do with our boys?—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

September 6. A FATHER.

THE DEATH ROLL OF NIAGARA.

THE melancholy death of Captain Webb has led to the publication in one of the New York journals of a record of the most memorable incidents and disasters connected with the Niagara Falls. Some of these fatal and romantic incidents we shall briefly reproduce. The number of suicides at the Falls has been very large. On one occasion a man leaped from the bridge, 192 feet, into the current, and is believed to have died before reaching the water. For 50 feet he fell like a plummet. He then began to turn over, and dropped apparently lifeless on the water. A woman who committed suicide tested the current by throwing in her parasol before gathering her skirts together for the plunge. In another case a man calmly undressed and went into the flood, strongly and deliberately swimming to the giddy verge. A brave swimmer tried to rescue him, but the man who sought death sped onwards to it with rapidity, on seeing he was followed. He was soon where it was not necessary for him to put forth another stroke. The torrent caught him, and he was at once beyond help. On one occasion there was a double suicide, the couple being a middle-aged man and woman, about whom there had been some scandal, and who resolved to give the world still more to talk about in their death than they had done in their life. An ingenious Yankee once showed how the dive might be made in perfect safety. In taking the jump he wore a harness over his shoulders. To it was attached a wire, running loosely over a cylinder on the bridge. That kept his feet downwards and he successfully accomplished the leap, afterwards reaping considerable profit by the transaction. Terrible crimes have taken place at the Falls. One, comparatively recent, has never been solved. A body, with a handkerchief over the face, was found one morning. Round the neck was a rope, tightly drawn and knotted at the back, and the end frayed. In the head was a bullet hole. A curious question of identity arose concerning the man who had thus met with a foul end. It seems that one O. L. Rowell had registered recently at an hotel, and had complained of the loss of 800 dollars. His room had not been slept in, and his clothes were found on the bank. The coroner's jury found that the body was Rowell's, but not long afterwards Rowell himself turned up. It was then thought that the body belonged to one Close. The description answered accurately, but it was not Close, as was conclusively proved by his appearance in the flesh and his subsequent disappearance to evade a criminal charge. It was afterwards sought, but in vain, to identify the corpse with one Raymond, and it went unrecognised. Strange accidents are also reported. A lady stooped to pluck a flower on the brink of Table Rock, and was taken up dead from the rocks below. Another lady stopped for a cup of water, lost her balance, and was out reach and over the Falls almost before her amazed husband knew what had happened. In 1875 a very sad and foolish accident occurred. An engaged couple went behind the Falls, into the Cave of the Winds, without a guide. The lady actually sought to bathe in a pool which even the guides never visited. Her lover lost his life in endeavoring to save hers. One very pathetic and dramatic incident is recorded. A young man caught up a charming child, who was watching the tumbling waves. "Now, Lizzie," he playfully said, "I am going to throw you into the water," and he swung her backwards and forwards. The child screamed, struggled, and slipped from his hands. He gazed after her, and, realising what he had done, leaped into the torrent. Rescue, of course, was hopeless, and he perished. Remarkable escapes have now and again been recorded. One was that of a murderer. The Sheriff was close behind him, the river in front, and only the wires of the old bridge at Lewiston to help him across. Hand over hand he began the passage. His hands quickly blistered, and then they bled. Again and again he rested his arms by hanging by his legs. At length he reached the opposite bank, and lay panting full an hour before he continued his flight. On one occasion a painter was at work on Second Sister's Island, when he fell into the water. He was carried towards the Falls, and when only 40 feet from them, caught on a rock. After a time of terrible anxiety he was saved by ropes manipulated from the shore. A boatman was being hurried along towards the Rapids, when he threw out a little anchor he had with him. It seemed like playing for his life with grim death as he heard the anchor bump continually against the rocks without grounding. At length his fearful anxiety was relieved by its catching a grip, but all night through the boatman was tossed about while he held the anchor rope. When morning dawned he was saved by those on shore.—*Times.*

MEMORIAL BUST OF FIELDING.

THE Honourable James Russell Lowell, the United States Minister, unveiled at Taunton on Tuesday, September 4, a bust to the memory of the Somersetshire novelist, Henry Fielding, which has been placed in the vestibule of the Shire Hall. The bust is the work of Miss Margaret Thomas, and has been copied from the only trustworthy representation of Fielding which is known to exist—a posthumous pen-and-ink sketch by Hogarth, the personal friend of the novelist. Before unveiling the bust, Mr. Lowell said :—

The works of the man whom we are met to commemorate to-day have become a substantial part of that English literature which may be said not merely to exist, but to live. They have become so, among other reasons, because he had the courage to be absolutely sincere, if he had not always the tact to see where sincerity is out of place. We may discuss, we may estimate him, but we cannot push him from his place. His imagination was of the secondary order, subdued to what it worked in; and his creative power is not less in degree than that of more purely ideal artists, but was different in kind, or, if not, is made to seem so by the more vulgar substance in which it wrought. He was inferior also in having no touch of tragic power or passion, though he can be pathetic when he will. He was especially a humourist; and the weakness of the humourist is that he can never be quite unconscious, for in him it seems as if the two lobes of the brain were never in perfect unison, so that if ever one of them be on the point of surrendering itself to a fine frenzy of unqualified enthusiasm, the other watches it, makes fun of it, renders it uneasy with a vague sense of absurd incongruity, till at last it is forced to laugh when it had rather cry. Though it must be admitted that his books cannot be recommended *virginibus puerisque* I will say frankly that it is not because they would corrupt, but because they would shock; and surely this need not affect the fact that he was a great and original genius who has done honour to his country. Fielding needs no recognition from us; his fame is established and admitted, and his character is gradually clearing itself of the stains with which malice or jealousy or careless hearsay had darkened it. But it is objected that there is an immoral tendency in "Joseph Andrews," "Tom Jones," and "Amelia." Certainly neither of them was calculated to serve the cause of virtue. How, then, are we to explain certain scenes in these books, except by supposing that Fielding was utterly unconscious that there was any harm in them? Perhaps we might also say that he was so sincere a hater of cant and sham and hypocrisy that in his wrath against them he was not careful to consider the want of ceremonious decorum in his protest, and forgot that frankness might stop short of cynicism without losing any of its virtue. He had so hearty an English contempt for sentimentality that he did not always distinguish true sentiment from false; and, setting perhaps an over-value on manliness, looked upon refinement as the ornament and protection of womanly weakness rather than as what it quite as truly is—the crown and complement of manly strength. But, besides all this, Fielding was a naturalist in the sense that he was an instinctive and careful observer. He loved truth, and, for an artist, seems to have too often missed the distinction between truth and exactitude. His aim was to paint life as he saw it, not as he wished it was or hoped it might be; to show us what men really did, not what they were pleased to believe they thought it would be well for other men to do; and this he did with a force, a directness, and a vividness of colouring that make [illegible] history. S[illegible] are come together, not to judge, but [illegible] commemorate, perhaps it would be enough to say in justification of to-day's ceremony that Fielding was a man of genius; for it is hardly once in a century, if so often, that a whole county catches so rare and shy a specimen of the native fauna, and proportionably more seldom that a county is so lucky. But Fielding was something more than this. It is not extravagant to say that he marks an epoch, and that we date from him the beginning of a consciously new form of literature. He saw that since the epic in verse ceased to be recited in the market-places it had become an anachronism. He saw that the novel of actual life was to replace it, and he set himself deliberately (after having convinced himself experimentally in Parson Adams that he could create character) to produce an epic on the lower and more neighbourly level of prose. However opinions may differ as to the other merits of "Tom Jones," they are unanimous as to its harmony of designs and masterliness of structure. Fielding, then, was not merely, in my judgment at least, an original writer, but an originator. He has the merit, whatever it may be of inventing the realistic novel, as it is called. I do not mean to say that there had been no stories professedly of real life before. But before Fielding it seems to me that real life formed rather the scenic background than the substance, and that the characters are, after all, merely players who represent certain types rather than the living types themselves. Fielding as a novelist drew the motives that impel his characters in all their actions from human nature, and not from artificial life. We may read Fielding's character clearly in his books, for it was not complex; but especially in his "Voyage to Lisbon," when he reveals it in artless inadvertence. He was a lovingly thoughtful husband, a tender father, a good brother, a useful and sagacious magistrate. He was courageous, gentle, thoroughly conscious of his own dignity as a gentleman, and able to make that dignity respected. If we seek for a single characteristic which more than any other would sum him up, we should say that it was his absolute manliness—Manliness in its type English from top to toe.

SHAKSPEARE'S REMAINS.

THE proposal to exhume Shakspeare's remains, in order to "ascertain the shape of the poet's skull" came before the Stratford-on-Avon Town Council on the 4th inst. The mayor, who mentioned that he had been inundated with telegrams and letters from all parts of the kingdom protesting against the proposed exhumation, said : "The attention of the whole civilized world was being directed towards their town in consequence of this proposal to desecrate the tomb of their immortal townsman, William Shakspeare. He would have it understood by the public that any such impudent proposal would meet from them a contemptuous refusal. Not only would the corporation strain every nerve to prevent such an act of desecration, but he felt certain that the townsmen generally would band themselves together to guard the sanctity of the poet's tomb. He could not himself think that any one would be found so base and depraved as to even suggest the violation of the poet's last resting-place. Were any such person to attempt it, he would find his sacrilegious ardour summarily cooled by immersion in the gentle stream which flows close by the poet's grave. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to note that almost without an exception the public press was against any such indecent invasion of the poet's tomb as was suggested. (Applause.) Several members of the council followed the mayor in denouncing the project, and the corporation, who, as lay rectors of the church, have an important voice in the matter, decided unanimously to offer their strenuous opposition to the scheme.

Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps has submitted to the mayor and corporation of Stratford-on-Avon reasons against the suggested disinterment. Whatever opinion may be formed respecting the authorship of the lines on the gravestone, he observes, there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt that they are a record of the poet's own wishes; and a deference to those wishes would seem to be the only possible manner in which a nation's gratitude can now be expressed. If a skull were found in the grave, and its formation corresponded to the monumental bust, there would merely be a confirmation of our present knowledge. If, on the contrary, its formation did not so correspond, the inference would naturally be that it was not Shakspeare's, the evidence of the last altogether outweighing that of a particular skull found in the grave. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps adds :—"There is, however, a very interesting question which might be easily determined without disregard, or rather with a regard, to the poet's last wishes. The slab which now covers his grave is a new one belonging to the present century, but it is believed that the original stone was left under the present one. The restoration of the former, in however decayed a state, to the view of the public could hardly fail to meet with universal approval."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY, EVENING, SEPT. 28.

THE returns of the Bank of England published yesterday are of a favourable nature. The Reserve of Notes has increased by £200,000, and the Bullion a like amount; while there is a falling off in the Bills Discounted of £300,000—the total now being £21,100,000. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities remains at 47 per cent. The Bank yesterday reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent. Money in Lombard-street continues cheap, although there are no further fluctuations in rates. In Stock Exchange Securities the only change reported is a rise of ⅛ in the three-per-cent. Consols, which close at 101⅛.

There is no change in the General Produce Markets.

The Manchester Piece-goods Market is firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady; Surats quiet; arrivals dull. Sales 10,000, of which 1,200 bales Surats. Good Broach and Good Fair Comptas are quoted 1-16d. lower, but the other spot quotations are unaltered. Ready Mid-Uplands in New York has advanced to 10⅜ cents—a rise of ⅛ cent, and "futures" for the month of December 5 points—the closing price being 10·59 cents. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday	272,000	245,000	370,000
Thursday's receipts	31,000	25,000	20,000
Total since 1st Sept.	303,000	270,000	390,000

MONEY.—The Directors of the Bank of Bombay to-day raised their rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round. This makes the figure for demand loans seven per cent., as against eight per cent. now current at the Bank of Bengal.

EXCHANGE is quiet, and the advance in the Bank of Bombay's discount rate has had little effect on the market. There are buyers of three months' Credits for October at 1s. 7 29-32d. Reuter quotes Bar Silver at 50 15-16d, the price named in private messages some days ago. Calcutta unchanged at 1s. 7⅝d. for telegraphic transfer, and 1s. 8⅛d. for six months' Credits.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 21-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 19-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 29-32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	Fcs. 2·094.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The increased tightness in the Money Market has affected rates still further, and there are sellers of 4 per cents at Rs. 98¼, 4½ per cent. Rs. 103¼.

SHARES.—A few Port Canning shares have changed hands at Rs. 375 per share ex div. In Press Companies some Colabas were sold at Rs. 1,225, Fort at Rs. 2,925, Apollos at Rs. 380 ex div., Mofussils at Rs. 405 ex div., and New Indians at Rs. 235. Mill shares are a shade lower. Business has been done in Alliances at Rs. 890 ex div., Dhurrumsey at Rs. 507½; Jewraz Balloo, at Rs. 1,155; Khataos at Rs. 1,060; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,065; Maneckjee Petits at Rs. 1,345; Morarjees at Rs. 1,560; Nationals at Rs. 1,030; and Orientals at Rs. 720 ex div.

COTTON.—The telegraphic advices to hand from home have had very little effect on the market here, and, if anything, the tone has been quieter, as exporters are loth to buy at the present high level of prices. Little or no business has been transacted, but sellers are in no way disposed to make concessions.

NEW CROP.—Advices from Khangaum report that the weather has cleared up in the Berars.

		Per candy	
Oomrawuttee,	F.G.	Rs. 176	
Do.	Good	" 169-120	
Do.	F.G.F.	" 165	
Dhollera	F.G.	" 176	
Do.	Good	" 168-170	
Do.	F.G.F.	" 163	
Westerns	Good	" 164	
Do.	F.G.F.	" 155	
Dharwar Saw-ginned,		" 168-169	
Compta		" 159	
New Machine-ginned Broach, Good		" 210	Mar.
" Oomrawuttee Good		" 179-180	
Bengal	Good	" 126	Jan.

LINSEED.—The existing demand is of a moderate character, and we have no change to report in prices. Ready Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 5-14½ per cwt.

RAPESEED is quiet with very little doing, but prices are well maintained. We quote Guzerat Rs. 8-6 to Rs. 8-8 per cwt.; Cawnpore Rs. 8-0 to Rs. 8-2; Cawnpore Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-4 per cwt.

WHEAT shows no change worth noticing. Some business in new white Pessie No. 1 for April-May delivery has been done at Rs. 31½ per candy, in Guzerat red Pessie at Rs. 29½, and red sewnee Pessie at Rs. 30 per candy, April-May. Prices on the spot are:—White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 32½ to Rs. 33, Yellow Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28, Luskari Rs. 26 to Rs. 26½, and Cathis Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½ per candy.

FREIGHTS remain quiet. For wheat to Liverpool via Canal we quote 20s. ready, but the Nubia, for shipment about 22nd October, is said to have accepted 18s. 9d. Cotton 22s. 6d. For London £1-6-3 is the rate for measurement.

PIECE-GOODS are in active request, and prices are hardening in sympathy with Manchester advices.

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

DISCOUNT CHARGED—		
On Government Bills	7 per cent. per annum	
On Private Bills	9 do.	do.
INTEREST CHARGED—		
On Demand Loans on Government Securities, Port Trust Bonds, or Bullion	7 do.	do.
On Loans on Government Securities, or Port Trust or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	8 do.	do.
On Cash Credits on Government Securities	7½ do.	do.
On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	9 do.	do.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,500	500	all	5 do.	865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	840
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,380	— 250	12½	5 do.	98

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	£2,850	Rs. 125	1,000
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	600
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,170
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	380xd
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 75	655
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	68
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		1,050
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,225
Dhollera P. & G. Co	500	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,387
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,925
French Press Co	200	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	...	330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	405 xd
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	235
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	665
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	565
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,250
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		65	875

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	585
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	140
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	18½p.s.	515
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 30	890xd
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	40
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,[illegible]30
Budneira M'f'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	415
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	760
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	850xd
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	507½
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	870xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	900
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	450
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000		750
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,120
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,236
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	570
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	500
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1155xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1060
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	137
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150p.s.	2025xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,065
Maneckjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1315
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	240xd
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1,560
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,030
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1045xd
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	720xd
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	325
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	...	295
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	20	275
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	900
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	515xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790xd
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,030

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	40	—	63
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1813	100	100	Rs. 5	111x / 102x
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,400
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	885
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3,600xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	..	6 p.ct.	[illegible]
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	55
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	0	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	...	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	800	500	300	90 p. s.	357
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	233
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	15,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Ripon Gold M'g Co. Ld.	30,000A	10	10	..	2¼
Do. do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130½
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 119	1,240
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	15	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000		25	—	nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain S. A. Mackernes, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Vorwaerts, 1,517 tons, Captain F. Egger, saild yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo, and Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnston, will sail to-day for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. McCausland, Col. Le Mesurier, Mr. Babajee Sadoba, and 83 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Arabia (s)	Mackernes	Bussorah, Sept 11.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Cheribon (s)	Escarray	Marseilles.
	Vorwaerts (s)	Egger	Trieste, &c.
	Australia (s)	Alderton	London, &c.

The steamer Pachumba, Johnston, to Kurrachee, &c., obtained her port, clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Malacca, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Chindwara, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Arabia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.
Brig Atit Ramon, to Muscat.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
24	Calcutta (s)	Mason	Rangoon, Sept. 15.
	Purulia (s)	Morby	Moulmein, Sept. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24.—Steamers Khalif and Duke of Sutherland. Ships Orissa and Cypromene. Barques The Frederick and British Princess.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—250 kegs red lead, Hurridass Goculdass; 870 bundles and bars iron, 22 packages pumps and 224 barrels disinfecting powder and fluid, Richardson and Cruddas.
Clan Forbes s—1 qr. cask whisky, Nowrojee Jamsetjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—21 packages earthenware, Jaffer Samjee; 29 cases clocks and 42 cases slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 18 cases oilmanstores, Jafferjee Jeewanjee.
Italia s—25 cases yellow metal sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—13 cases aniline dye, Heptoola Tyebjee.
Goa s—7 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Agra s—5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Teviot s—2 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Altonowar s—5 cases gin, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Lady Dalhousie s—11 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Patna s—18 cases biscuits, Essootally Sumsoodin.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sutlej s—50 cases slate pencils, John S. Elmore and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lucinda s—48 bales wool, Bmichand Fuckirchund; 112 bales cotton and twist waste, Tokersey Jewraj; 70 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal; 32 bales wool, Gerdhurdass Rungodmull.
Wistow Hall s—10 bales wool, Allarakhia Sajun; 200 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee; 29½ cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee.
Clan Murray s—89 cwts wheat, R. Balchund; 362½ cwts bones, Jumnadass and Peerbhoy; 800 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Allarakhia; 180 cwts coir yarn Meujee Mooljee; 15 bales wool, Radhakison Pasoomull.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s—4½ cwts ivory, Shuriff Durvesh.
Patna s—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 30 bales skins, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

President Garfield s—4,007½ cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 625 cwts poppyseed and 5,175 cwts rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 9,100½ cwts rapeseed and 1,300½ cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co; 200 cwts bones, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 390 cwts groundnuts, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 720 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

R. Rubattino s—1,500 cwts poppyseed and 16½ cwts. gingelly seed, Lang, Moir & Co.; 250 cwts mowra seeds and 150 cwts mowraflowers, D. P. Batha and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—600 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Settna.
Maud Hartmann s—247 bales cotton, Gangjee Allarakhia.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th September, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·786
Temperature of the Air	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	·944
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·1
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	74·8
General Direction of Wind*	NNE, N, NNW, NNE, NW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	216
Fall of Rain*	0·54
Total fall during the month	12·88
" " year	78·63
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 28th	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
(If Chamber business .... p.m.)
.... for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

711-76—Tobin and R.—Pandappa Soobaya Sondhe and others vs. Morarji Topen and others—E. Wilkins.
381-80—Smith and F.—Premjee Heerjee and others vs. Goolam Hoosein Meya Jan and another—Craigie, L. and O.
558-80—Shapurji and T.—Pranjiwandas Nutboobhoy vs. Nagji Jaitha—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

For investigation of pauperism.

In person—Mistry Ayub Ahmed vs Memon Aba Meya Absator—Jefferson, B. and D.
In person—Ashabai vs Hajee Suliman Essa.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

318-82—Macfarlane and L.—Pandurung Jewba Sungjeeraj vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadas vs. Puiarala Kasheramji and another—Tyabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Goodfellow, Col., R. E., on duty, from Belgaum.
McCalman, Surg., on leave, from Ratnagherry.
Kerr, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Purandhar.
McNamara, Surg. Major, on leave, from Mhow.
LeMesurier, Col., R. E., on duty, from Poona.
Owen, Lieut., 12th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.

September 28.

Willoughby, Col., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Lang, Major, General List, on leave, to England.
Wray, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Jenkins, Col., Corps of Guide, on leave, to England.
Willoughby, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Reay Major, 13th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.
McNamara, Surg., on leave, to England.
Kempster, Captain, Leicestershire, on leave, to England.
Briscoe, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to England.
Owen, Lieut., 12th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Baroda.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other. "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECTACLES V. BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. BERENICE and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 33 per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	" 36 "	or "	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	" 6[illegible] "	or "	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at Government House, Ganeshkhind, before noon, on MONDAY, 1st October, 1883, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, BOMBAY, until further notice.

GEORGE H. DEAN, Captain,
Offg. Pte. Secy. to His Excy. the Govr. of Bombay.
Government House, Ganeshkhind, 25th September, 1883.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

RODRIGUES—September 25, at Palanpur, Guzerat, the wife of Mr. A. W. Rodrigues, Inspecting Telegraph Master, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERRY—September 23, at Chunar, the wife of Conductor E. Berry, Ordnance Department, of a son.
EDMONDSON—September 24, at Cawnpore, Mrs. Edmondson, of a daughter.
SHERMAN—September 23, at Monghyr, the wife of George Sherman, of a son.
ORMSBY—September 21, at Trevandrum, the wife of W. E. Ormsby, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SPENCE—SMITHETT—September 25, at Jubbulpore, (the 26th anniversary of Havelock's relief of the Lucknow Garrison), Edward K. E. Spence, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, son of Lieutenant-General Spence, Retired List, to Estella Maud Hamilton, only daughter of Lieutenant-Col. Hamilton Smithett, Royal Artillery, and grand-daughter of the late Captain Sir Luke Smithett, Royal Navy, and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Kent.

DEATHS.

CRONAN—September 21, at Royapettah, Madras, of congestion of the brain, Edith, daughter of Thos. Wilson (S. I. Ry.) and wife of Thos. Cronan, of Madras aged 21 years and 5 months.
RAMAGE—September 12, at Debrughur, Assam, John, only son of John and Jane Ramage, aged 7 years and 2 months.
ROWSON—September 21, at Calcutta, Miss Eliza Rowson, aged 56 years.
WELSH—September 24, at Allahabad, William, the infant son of Mr. J. W. Welsh, Postal Department, aged 29 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A NATIVE EDITOR."—The subject is, as you say, "very insignificant;" and we cannot devote space to a profitless discussion upon "a matter of little or no importance whatever."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1883.

THE latest reports from Paris appear to indicate no nearer approach to an understanding between the French Ministers and the Chinese Plenipotentiary. It is difficult, or rather impossible, to form here any reasonable calculations as to the issue of these protracted negotiations. It is, however, probable that, in Paris at least, public opinion is in favour of what is called a "firm attitude," and it is also to be feared that jealousy of England, and mistrust of the disinterestedness of Lord Granville's mediation, are as sensible factors in the electrical atmosphere of Parisian opinion as they were last year in connection with Egyptian questions. But the provinces are no longer willing to abandon their destinies to the control of Parisian impulsiveness, or those stock-jobbing interests which are so often closely associated with Parisian Chauvinism. If ever there was a time for them to make their voice heard, it is surely the present. A war with China conducted in close alliance with England was a very different undertaking from one in which the most that can be hoped from England is a not too benevolent neutrality. The Parisian journalists would do well to employ a portion of their leisure time in calculating the cost of transporting 30,000 French troops to China, without English help, and without the convenience of those coaling-stations which England alone possesses in the Eastern seas.

IN a remarkable speech, Mr. D. S. White recently called attention to a serious danger besetting the Eurasian community, for whose welfare he has laboured so long, and on the whole with so much success. Stated briefly, the danger is that the Eurasians will find themselves ground between the upper and nether millstones of the European and the native races, to neither of which do they wholly belong. Because they are not natives they are excluded from Roorkee, which has been reserved for "pure Asiatics," and they are in some danger of being excluded from the Uncovenanted Service; and because they are not Europeans their chance of getting a share of the higher appointments is practically nil. Mr. White pointed out that if Mr. Branson's agitation against the principle of the Ilbert Bill were to be successful he could not himself, as a Eurasian, try a European case if he happened to be promoted to a judgeship in the Mofussil. Mr. Branson apparently overlooked the fact, when making his famous onslaught upon the natives in the Calcutta Town Hall, that except as a native neither himself nor any of his brethren of mixed blood have any legal status in India. But, as Mr. White shows, such is the case. And what renders the position so full of peril is that, in Calcutta at least, they themselves forget the real state of the case, and run the risk of getting themselves looked upon in England as Europeans who ought to be, as such, prevented from competing with pure Asiatics in the subordinate appointments of Government, and debarred from sharing on equal terms with the natives in the advantages of such institutions as Roorkee. It would perhaps be deemed unfeeling to refer to the fable of the bat in the war between birds and beasts as an apt illustration of the unfortunate predicament of the Eurasians; but we may without offence say that Mr. White has very forcibly shown that they are very much in the position of the man who falls between two stools.

Not unnaturally, the Eurasian spokesman who had the sagacity to discern the danger is anxious to conjure it. He holds that as the Eurasians have no legal status for official employment under Government except as natives of India under the Act of 1870, they are practically in the same boat as the natives, and not at all in that of the official or non-official Europeans. He argues, indeed, that the non-official Europeans *domiciled in India* are also in the same category as the natives and the Eurasians, and he asserts that this class of Europeans are, as he forcibly expresses it, "putting the razor to their children's throats" in taking any course which may militate against the employment of natives in official positions. For the Act of 1870 defined a native of India to be "any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only." The object of the Act which thus defines the meaning of the term "native of India" was to give "additional facilities" for the employment "of natives of India of proved merit and ability in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India." There is at least one official in this Presidency now in the enjoyment of a post of trust and large emolument who to obtain it had first to prove to Government that he was a "native of India" within the meaning of this Act, and that his parents had definitively settled in this country and never intended to leave it. Had he not been able to establish that contention, he would have been a "European," and as such would have been ineligible for the lucrative berth he now holds. It forms no part of Mr. White's argument, but the fact is so singular, and in a certain point of view so suggestive, that we may be pardoned for mentioning it, that while under certain circumstances an undoubted European in race may in law claim to be considered a native, and thus enjoy certain advantages from which as a mere European he would be excluded, on the other hand a man with not a drop of European blood in his veins, and who never set foot on European soil, may become for all legal purposes a European British subject of Her Majesty in India, and as such may do anything, and enjoy any position, to which European British subjects may be entitled. Sir James Stephen drafted the provision of the law by which a Zulu or a Kaffir born at the Cape or in Natal, or for that matter an Australian aborigine born in any of the Australian colonies, is, when he sets foot in India, a "European British subject." Nay, if an Indian coolie goes for a couple of years to Natal—and some thousands do—and there has a son, the said son on being brought to India finds himself a European British subject, and his son and his son's son will also be European British subjects. They can do anything that a native-born Englishman can do; but they cannot get subordinate official positions under Government as natives of India can when they are lucky. They can only enter the Government service by the door of competition. Did Sir James Stephen know exactly what he was doing when he defined the term European British subject so carefully as to include African savages and Australian "black fellows," to say nothing of the children of returned Indian coolies? Probably he did, for the man who set himself to prove that Pontius Pilate only did what a capable Anglo-Indian Magistrate would do without hesitation under similar circumstances has a fine vein of cynicism in him which will assert itself in very unlikely situations.

But this is by the way. Mr. White is not concerned with the anomalies of the law but with the practical outcome of the definition in the Act of 1870 of the term "native of India." He expresses a doubt whether a Eurasian member of the Covenanted Civil Service can as the law stands exercise the full jurisdiction which a European Civilian would possess. He urges that the non-domiciled European alone has any interest in furthering the present agitation, the domiciled European having (prospectively,) the same interest as the Eurasian whose concern in the matter is that of a "native of India" only. The Eurasians of Calcutta took part in the agitation, he admits, but those of Madras and Bombay abstained from expressing any opinion one way or the other. The somewhat shadowy and intangible distinction which he draws between a British Indian Empire, which he regards with hope and affection, and a British Empire in India, which he considers impossible, we do not profess to grasp; but the main drift of his argument is certainly curious, and to our mind carries with it a moral. If it can be plausibly urged upon the domiciled European in India that he is only putting the razor to his children's throats in making common cause with the non-domiciled European, and that his natural ally is the Eurasian, whose sole legal status as a postulant for Government employment is that of a "native of India," we can see at a glance how hazardous is the race basis upon which the Calcutta agitators choose to organise the resistance to that which is in their eyes objectionable in what is loosely called Lord Ripon's policy.

A COURT-MARTIAL has recently taken place in Madras, which is interesting as giving an insight into the views sometimes held in native regiments in regard to the way promotions are made. On the 7th instant a general court-martial was held at Fort St. George for the trial of Jemadar Mahomed Sameeullah of the 33rd M. N. I., who was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Mangalore, last February, given a bribe to one Bulram, who was then a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General. The bribe was of Rs. 70, and was given through the medium of Private Syed Ebrahim, for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of the said Bulram in furtherance of his, Mahomed Sameeullah's, promotion from havildar to jemadar. It may be as well to explain that in the Native Army promotions to the commissioned grade are made by the Commander-in-Chief in each Presidency, and that the names of men recommended for advancement from havildar to jemadar go into the Adjutant-General's office. In the present case, it appears that Bulram, one of the clerks in the Adjutant-General's office, sent one of the orderlies named Syed Ebrahim to tell Jemadar (then Havildar) Mahomed Sameeullah that his name had been sent in for promotion, but that a fee of seventy rupees was necessary to obtain the valuable assistance of the said Bulram in getting the promotion confirmed. It is hardly necessary to say that no clerk in the Adjutant-General's, or any other, office has anything whatever to say to promotions in the Native Army. But this fact was evidently not known to the unfortunate jemadar, who, to make certain of his promotion, paid up the seventy rupees. How the malpractices of the clerk became known is not stated, but when the jemadar's commanding officer taxed him with having paid a bribe, he flatly denied all knowledge of the transaction; and one of the charges against him at his recent trial was having told his commanding officer a falsehood in the matter. The court found the prisoner guilty, but in sentencing him to be dismissed the service, recommended him to mercy. Sir Frederick Roberts, in confirming the sentence, made the following remarks:—"I regret that I am unable to give effect to the court's recommendation on the prisoner's behalf. His conduct, as disclosed by these proceedings, proves that he is undeserving of confidence, and therefore unfit to hold the responsible position of a commissioned officer. He failed to bring to the notice of his commanding officer, as was his duty, the malpractice of a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, and fearing lest he should lose his promotion through the artifice of the said clerk, he consented to pay, and did pay, the money demanded. The prisoner not only concealed a matter which it was important should be brought to light, but did not hesitate to resort to falsehood to screen himself." No doubt the remarks of Sir Frederick Roberts are judicious and sound. A native officer who was under the impression that he owed his promotion to the effects of a bribe could hardly be expected to entertain a very lofty idea of his duties and responsibilities. Still one cannot help wishing that Sir Frederick Roberts had seen his way to listen to the court's recommendation to mercy. It does not seem that the jemadar tried to bribe the clerk; he was foolish enough to believe the clerk's story that if he did not pay him Rs. 70, he would not get promotion. When taxed with it, he denied it, as nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand would have done in his position. As the case stands at present, the jemadar has lost his seventy rupees, his commission, and his very means of livelihood, because he was weak enough to yield to the demand of a rascally clerk for a bribe. We wonder if this sort of thing is at all common, because nothing can be more detrimental than for the native ranks to imagine that promotion can be bought and sold. They know perfectly well, of course, that the Sahebs are above suspicion, but they also have a strong idea that the genus clerk tries to get what he can. For our own part, we are inclined to think that this is an isolated case, as we have never heard of such a thing happening in this Presidency. And natives as a rule are not so simple as to give a heavy bribe without the reasonable expectation of receiving a *quid pro quo*.

IF a great international exhibition like that to be opened at Calcutta in November were being held in any town in England, excursion trains would be run from all parts of the country, and thousands of people who would otherwise regard a visit to the big show as beyond their reach would thus be enabled to gratify their desire to see and learn. It would be an immense help to the realization of the objects the Government have in view in countenancing and encouraging the Calcutta exhibition if some such arrangement for carrying passengers during the exhibition period could be effected here. Messrs. Cook and Co., the well-known tourist agents, who have offices established in Bombay and Calcutta, have already moved in the matter, we understand; but there is an obstacle in the shape of an objection of the East India Railway authorities that they are likely to have as many passengers as they can carry at the ordinary rates, and do not care to bother with any excursion project. The G. I. P. Railway management would be willing, probably, to meet Messrs. Cook's views, and would consent—the running of special excursion trains being impracticable—to issue tickets for the regular trains through Cook & Co. to persons desiring to visit the exhibition, at an appreciable reduction from the ordinary passenger rates. The Government of India might, we think, give the E. I. R. people a hint that a departure from their usual *laissez faire* system would be desirable on this occasion. There is no doubt that if special rates, at a reasonable reduction, can be given, the attendance of visitors from long distances will be largely increased, and the usefulness of the exhibition to the country proportionately enhanced.

THE Corporation are not inclined to accept the Town Council's very decided modification of their proposal with reference to the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. When the Council's vote of Rs. 2,000 was brought forward at the Corporation meeting yesterday, Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta proposed that the superior body should declare their willingness upon receiving a recommendation from the Town Council, "to sanction a suitable contribution towards any fund that may be raised by the public for the purpose of commemorating the arrival" of their Royal Highnesses, in addition to the amount voted for an address and casket. This motion was adopted; and it may be hoped that the Town Council will now see their way to supplementing their former vote by recommending a grant befitting the occasion and the position of "the first city in India."

COLONEL BRINE ON HIS TRAVELS.

SECUNDERABAD AND HYDERABAD.

(Continued from the *Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 21.)

WHEN travelling from Wadi to Hyderabad, I noticed that the country for one hundred miles, as far as Lingampatti, looked green, and the people contented and happy, after which all became jungle and rocks; and it likewise became very hot. In Secunderabad there are two seasons—three months very hot, and nine hot. The ladies evidently were only just recovering from the former. Why will salaried people screw in punkahs and ice? Secunderabad is a long way before Poona in the former, but then as the ice that comes from Poona is dear, about four annas a seer, or two annas a lb., one does not get much of it—not even at the Rooms, where I recollect the milk-punch, of all things, was not iced. I must say that I should like to see every European that leaves any of his belongings behind through skimping punkahs and ice tried for neglect.

On Monday, the 20th August, it commenced to rain hard, and it lasted more or less for ten days. On our driving to Major Dobbs', of the Madras Staff Corps, who is H. H. the Nizam's Railway Magistrate, to go through the city of Hyderabad, we had to give the idea up, and content ourselves (4) with walking in slush to the Hyderabad Club, not far off and alongside the Travellers' Bungalow. The former consists of sixty members, forty being natives, but I saw none of the latter either reading or playing pool. In this small Club-house H. H. the Nizam reserves two rooms upstairs that are now used by the committee, but they are never required for travellers, as H. H.'s Dâk Bungalow has four bed-rooms with easy chairs, and a centre room, all being fairly furnished.

In the evening Major Dobbs had a scratch dinner party. We all agreed, on parting, to try our luck again at three next day. This we did in a drizzle, and after a pleasant drive through the suburbs in a couple of the Nizam's carriages to the river Moosee, which flows close to the city's castellated walls, we mounted two fairly-sized elephants with howdahs like tops of buggies, crossed a broad bridge, and entered the gate. With the exception of the main and a cross street, all, right and left, appeared much out of repair, to be thinly populated, and to consist of detached old bungalows in large dilapidated compounds. In the main street, after passing a market, the Post Office, and a small ornamental tank, you pass, under three large arches, the "Charminar" with four turrets 250ft. high. This handsome and apparently modern structure is situated in the centre of the main street where four roads meet, and is, I should say, the highest part of the city.

After looking at the Mecca Mosque, full of tombs, we turned back, and eventually to our left, and, after passing a cloth market and a garden, went out of the city by one of the six gates, having been in it one-and-a-quarter hours. We now rode through a miserable suburb, nearly all the houses being roofless, and the few people looking half-starved, to the famous "Mir-Allum" tank. Here Sir Salar Jung used to give picnics, and on it are two steam launches. It supplies the city, three to four miles off, with water, and the bund, on which one can walk, is formed of granite circles, no earth. Here we got again into our carriages and drove back over the second of the three bridges that cross the Moosee to the Hyderabad Club. The city is about one-and-a-half miles square, and contains about 50,000 people.

This evening we had a quiet, pleasant dinner with the Frasers of the Bengal Bank. When going to bed I recollected that I had forgotten being told, as I write from no Gazetteers, and never make a note, that the Hyderabad Contingent consisted of three Native Cavalry Regiments, four Native Infantry, and three Native Batteries; and that a new Hyderabad Club, with cricket, polo, and lawn-tennis grounds, is to be established in front of Majors Dobbs' and Nevill's bungalows; they live next door to each other, and the latter married a daughter of Charles Lever, the novelist.

Thanks to Major Dobbs, who is one of the nicest and pleasantest companions I ever rode or drove with, I was introduced to Major Gough, who is Military and Private Secretary to H. H. the Nizam, and is brother of the other Goughs. They have done well in India, and deservedly so, but they can't go on for ever; they wouldn't if they could, and they couldn't if they would. During the next four wet days I visited the St. Thomas's (S. P. G.) Native Church and schools, started in 1842, the Civil Hospital, and two dispensaries. In the hospital there were twenty-two patients in the three wards, two being Europeans and three women. I also drove through Trimulgherry and North Trimulgherry to visit the Barracks of the 2-24th, 2-21st, and 14th Hussars, returning by the Bolarum Residency, with its two topmasts and flag-staff, and the Royal Artillery mess. At the last Colonel Rawlins and his officers were most kind; they had a piano and asked me to dinner, but I was unable to go.

During this wet drive, I noticed that the 2-24th had a very fair recreation-room and garden. The 2-21st, barring the officers, but including the colonel, an old Crimean, were all in a poor intrenchment near the jail with a clock-tower built in 1878, and the 14th Hussars, rather separated from the rest, lived in most extravagantly built new stone barracks, including the horses. Their mess-house was lettered "Aliwal-hall," and another building was named "Bleak-house." Curiously enough, in connexion with the former I knew Sir Harry Smith and Colonel Phillips, of the 53rd, and Colonel Stuart, of the 14th, intimately well, and in 1870-72, while at Jhansi, erected the present brick obelisk on the battle-field; but I don't see any resemblance in the latter to the house at Broadstairs that Charles Dickens wrote "Bleak House" in.

On the artillery barracks there were plenty of sham guns depicted, but I failed to see at the Garrison Battery, lately removed from the mud fort, where all the military offices now are, its eighteen elephants and bullocks—the Government establishment being forty of the former at Hyderabad. I also called on the 3rd L.C. and 1st N.I., and attended a small, pleasant dance at Lady Keyes's, where the floor, refreshments, and music (9th N.I.) were very good. I could not help noticing the General's correct flagstaff and admiring the 31st N. L. I. guard, and drove on a very wet Saturday with Majors Pennefather and Fox in two pair-horse carriages, with a change half way, to the fort and tombs of Golconda, twelve miles off.

The roads were very heavy, and there were nine or ten tombs, three being large, but after Agra, Delhi, &c., they are not worth a visit. However, I saw the tank, had a good lunch, noticed that the tombs, &c., were being gradually repaired, and in a two hours' drive got back in time to dine at the Rooms, where, in the theatre alongside, there was to be a farewell performance of the "Hudson Surprise Party." Owing to the rain, and the roof leaking, it never came off, and Miss Ada Maven asked me to visit the Secunderabad Travellers' Bungalow, as their things were drenched. I did so next day, Sunday, and beg to draw the attention of Major Ludlow, C.I.E., to the annoyance.

This day I attended services at the Scotch and St. John's Churches. The choir at the latter, with all due deference to the Rev. R. Brandon, LL.D., is the worst I ever heard; and there was no organ for the one hundred people present to listen to. I also visited the R. C. Cathedral and orphanage of ninety girls; latter very good, thanks to the nuns; and the Secunderabad Orphanage of thirty boys and thirty girls. What is the large double committee here about? The children were overcrowded, there were no out-door or indoor games or amusements, and the quarters of the [illegible] superintendent were not fit for habitation.

[illegible] Hyderabad City I don't think any European [illegible] resides, but after what I heard from Messers. [illegible] and Stone, whom I had met before at [illegible] and Agra, I must express my doubts as [illegible] Nizam's Government objecting to English officers, &c., visiting the City without special permission: in short, it is all bunkum. Outside the City, in Chudderghaut, there are two Protestant churches, viz., St. George's and Christ Church, the former being finished in 1865, a Wesleyan Mission Chapel, several native schools, and, near the Residency, a dispensary with clock-tower.

In Secunderabad there is a tri-weekly newspaper, the *Deccan Times*, edited by Dr. Sausman, an Albert Reading-room established in 1875, two European and several large Parsee and native shops, a second clock-tower, three long and broad streets, viz., Oxford, Shubrick, and St. James's, a most inconveniently situated head post office in the old Lancers' mess-house with four branches, a lock hospital, telegraph office, a women's workshop founded in 1868, a Bible depot where toys, pictures, and dear letter-paper are sold, and a new Wesleyan Mission Chapel; in short, the town or bazaar, with its various native schools and societies, is a very large one. Besides the churches I have mentioned, there are others at Trimulgherry and Bolarum, and Masonic and Templars' lodges appear to thrive.

H. H. the Nizam was born in 1867, and succeeded to the throne two years after. He intends to visit the Calcutta Exhibition. I did not hear much about England, but it is a curious thing that no one apparently ever knows beforehand anything about successors. The nawabs or nobles marry into their own class; not the Nizam. He, it is said, marries outside, and I was told that there are at present seven wives, and one princess, lately born. H. H.'s army, under Major Nevill, consists of three lancer regiments, three infantry, some artillery, and an African escort. His dominions cover nearly 100,000 square miles, with a population of 10,000,000 and a yearly revenue of 20 millions of rupees.

On Monday I visited the Hyderabad (Deccan) Cotton Mills. Mr. Yeates, the manager, kindly showed me over. They were employing 625 hands, were started in 1876, and I should say all must have cost £100,000—the engine, &c., alone being worth £8,000; and wood only is burnt. As all went to their food at noon, I drove on by the old, or second, bund of the Hooseinsaugor tank, past the Nobles' College, over the narrow Residency third bridge with six lamps, to the famous "Mulkapur," or Hyderabad racecourse.

Here I felt sorry at missing Mr. Seymour Keay, of *Nineteenth Century* celebrity. He returns from England next month to his post as agent of the mills, having at one time been agent of the Bank of Bengal. Of course his views don't float pleasantly, but he is no longer an unknown celebrity, as so many Anglo-Indians are. The racecourse is on a slope, 45 feet broad and 1½ mile and a bit round; the grand stand, 130 feet by 75, being situated within a large railed-in enclosure. It contains several offices, and rooms for ladies, gentlemen, and jockeys; and during the races H. H. the Nizam and party are on the top, ladies a little below in front, and men below again in three terraces in front. All, however, requires doing up, and perhaps will be before the November meeting, and the rock should certainly be removed.

On my way back, about seven miles, I looked at some elephants, and in the afternoon went again to the Rifle Meeting, which had had a disastrous ten days. The attendance was miserable—no soldiers. However, I saw the native teams competing for their separate Lloyd Lindsay Prize, and Mrs. Upcher and the Hon. Mrs. Roche, the winners of the 1st and 2nd prizes of the Ladies' Purse, on the ground. The latter's husband, who is also a good cricketer, had won the young ladies' prize for Miss Gadsden, and was doing well for the Hurry Scurry Stakes. The fathers of Captain and Mrs. Roche I knew in 1859-61, so I naturally took an interest in the children. In the evening we dined with Fox. He had been eleven years in the Deccan. At Woolwich I was always called by that name, and so I am in Hawley Smart's "Two Kisses." Although I don't think the D. P. W. with its women and wooden-rammers successful at road-making, still its Chief, Colonel Smyth, R.E., won "the Deccan Championship."

Next day I drove to Bolaram, six miles off, where there is a Band Garden and a reading-room, and called on the "Champion" and at the mess of the Hyderabad Contingent. The ball-room is in nice taste, and the ante and mess rooms, with small stage, are very creditable; but let me beg of the officers to have all in character, and to get rid of the filthy mat shed that faces you on entering. In paying bills I noticed that while the Government rate is 116 "Halli Sicca" rupees and 114½ "dubs" for 100 Government, still the tradesmen charge 118.

This night, my last but one in straggling Secunderabad—it being, like myself, all length and no breadth, and the most conspicuous objects being One Tree Hill, the jail, the cemetery and the station hospital—I dined with Dr. Colvin Smith, and attended the lotteries after. He and all the R. E's. and the Egyptian heroes, with another Crimean, Dr. Williamson, I.M.D., late of the 57th or "Die-hards," to meet me. I did my best to try and please, but I dare say I failed. However, next morning I visited the Band Garden with its three lawn-tennis courts, the court-house, and lunatic asylum (7 inmates), and saw a cholera patient nicely recovering. Lunched with the Kelly's, and thanks to them and Colonel Hayter, had a very pleasant afternoon at the Gymkhana meeting. There were six races. Captain Kelly lent me a lovely pony, being nearly as good as his master. The 14th Hussars band, with its horses close by, played freely and in tune. I took advantage of four refreshment tents, including the serjeants', and felt that the old ones, like Sir Charles Keyes and myself, owed a debt of gratitude to Colonel Morton and the young ones. That evening Pennefather had a dinner party, and the Hudson party a farewell performance at the Rooms. I had a ticket, but was too tired to go.

My last day I filled up by attending a cricket match and an auction. I learned at the last that there were 65 prisoners in the military prison. Now, although flogging there has been very properly much reduced, still owing to its abolition in the Army it would be well if the visitors consulted the kind and estimable governor on the subject. At the railway station Pennefather, &c., kindly came to see me off by the mail-train, and Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and the Scotch clergyman to see Dr. Grant, A. M. D., and his devoted wife and child off. The station master was most obliging, but no tea could be got, the men having left at 6. In my next I will allude to Dr. Grant's unexpected death eight hours after our arrival in Madras, and the Nizam's, G. I. P., and Madras Railways.

F. B.

Pondicherry, 14th September.

RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, the Chairman, Mr. R. N. Khote, proposed "that, as recommended by the Town Council, a grant of Rs. 2,000 should be made from surplus cash balance to defray the cost of preparing an address of welcome to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and of a casket to contain the same." Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded the proposition. Mr. P. M. Mehta moved as an amendment "that the Corporation will be prepared, upon a recommendation from the Town Council, to sanction a suitable contribution towards any fund that may be raised by the public for the purpose of commemorating the arrival in this country of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught; and that any such contribution should be in addition to the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the illumination of the address and a casket to hold it." Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrozjee urged that it behoved the Municipality of the first city in India to make a fitting contribution for the entertainment of the royal visitors, and after explaining at length that the arguments based upon the state of the Municipal exchequer were absurd, moved another amendment, to the effect that the Town Council's resolution on the question affording a reception to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught should be referred back to that body for reconsideration. On a division, Mr. Dadabhoy's amendment was lost. The Chairman accepted Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta's amendment as a rider to his proposition, which was then carried by a large majority.

THE CATHEDRAL CHORAL FESTIVAL.

THE annual choral festival in the Cathedral was held last evening, when there was a very large congregation, every available seat being occupied. Preparations for the festival, which is naturally regarded as one of the most interesting Church [illegible] in this locality, had been in progress for some time past, and the result was admirable in many ways. A service of this kind, in which members of the Church gather together to unite their voices in prayer and praise, is obviously not a subject for criticism. [illegible] will therefore suffice if we briefly indicate what was done, without enlarging upon the [illegible]. The music, regarded as an aid to devo[illegible] means of giving expression to religious [illegible] and the aspirations of the soul, was well [illegible] and Mr. Wyer and Mr. Mant, who were responsible for the musical arrangements, are to be commended for their good taste and their correct appreciation of what is fitting and appropriate to the solemnity and the dignity of such an occasion. The chorus consisted of some fifty voices and had been recruited from the choirs of various local churches. But how was it that the choir of the Byculla Church, which had come forward with valuable assistance on all previous occasions, was unrepresented at this festival? Mr. Wyer discharged the duties of conductor, and under his steady beat admirable precision was observed by the chorus. Mr. Mant presided at the organ. The music used was as follows:—Processional hymn, "Brightly gleams our banner" (J. E. Roe); proper Psalms Aldridge in F. "Magnificat, and "Nunc Dimittis," Parry in D; anthem, Tours; offertory hymn, "Holy Father;" hymn, "For thee, O dear, dear country" (Gaul); anthem, taken from Gounod's "Redemption;" and recessional hymn.

OBITUARY.

WE regret to learn of the death of Surgeon-Major R. Jackson, A.M.D., in charge of the Medical Depot at Pachmarhi. Dr. Jackson, accompanied by Mr. A. F. Carr, of Allahabad, started after a tiger that was seen near Singhanhana at the foot of the hills. Whilst out both gentlemen were attacked by hornets, Dr. Jackson receiving nearly 200 stings, Mr. Carr about thirty. Dr. Jackson's throat and face were fearfully swollen, and erysipelas and other symptoms of blood-poisoning supervening, he succumbed on the morning of the 24th.—*Pioneer.*

TELEGRAMS.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

The shooting yesterday and to-day has been very much interrupted by heavy rain. The meeting will in all probability last far into next week if it continues raining. The following additional results are posted :—Rifle Gathering, 200 yards :—Naik Sirputji Salwi, 9th N. I., 33 ; Naik Lal Khan, 9th N. I., 32 ; Private Ellis, Lancaster Regiment, 31 ; Sergeant Kees, B. V. R., 30 ; Sergeant Gidney, G. I. P. R. V., 30 ; Armourer Sergeant Tooth, Ordnance Department, 30 ; Private Anun Sing, 27th N. I., 30 ; Private Oondar Bhoojwa, 23rd N. L. I., 30 ; Private Baboorao Soorway, 9th N. I., 30 ; Havildar Mirza Mahomed Beg, 9th N. I., 30. One counted out.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE NEGOCIATIONS.

PARIS, SEPT. 27.

Marquis T'seng had a conference with the President of the Council of Ministers to-day. It is reported that the Chinese Government have declined the French proposals.

RUMOURED ASSASSINATION OF MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

A vague rumour is in circulation here that Mr. Parnell has been shot.

THE PARNELLITES AND ORANGEMEN.

The Parnellite meeting at Dungannon yesterday passed off undisturbed.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

It is reported that Russian arms and men are continuously entering Bulgaria.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona, with the outward English mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here to-day at 5 p. m.

ADEN, SEPT. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollers	3 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 9-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
4½ per cent. ,,	84 9-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4½ ,, French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	50 15-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes and Gold and Silver Coin in the Banking Department, combined	£14,800,000,	Inc. £250,000
Bills Discounted	£21,100,000,	Dec. £300,000
Bullion, total amount in Banking & Issue Dept. combined	£24,400,000,	Inc. £200,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 47 per cent.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Land line Sovakim-Berbera interrupted. Messages for Jedda and Mecca should be addressed via Suez.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, September 27.	
10 p.m.	74·8
FRIDAY, September 28.	
6 a.m.	75·2
10 a.m.	81·1
2 p.m.	84·0
4 p.m.	83·3

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

AT the meeting of the Bench of Justices to be held on the 10th proximo, the election of Mr. Cotton as a member of the Municipal Corporation, in the place of Major A. B. Portman, will be proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and seconded by Sir Frank Souter.

FROM the weekly report of the Deputy Executive Engineer to the Municipality, it appears that the height of the water in Vehar lake on the 21st inst. was 56·50 feet, the total rainfall up to date being 82·61 inches. On the corresponding day of last year the height of the water was 52·10 feet, and the total rainfall 53·47 inches. In the Tulsi lake the height of the water on the 21st inst. was 52·65 feet, after a total rainfall of 91·59 inches, against 48·76 feet last year after a total rainfall of 72·92 inches.

AN important decision under Bombay Act V. of 1862, known as the "Bhagdari Act," was given at the High Court a few days ago by the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pinhey, in the case of the Collector of Broach vs. Desai Raghunath and another. In September, 1874, a fourth share of Bhugwan Kashi in an estate held under the Bhagdari tenure was attached and sold at a public auction through the Collector of Broach. The sale was confirmed by the court, and the purchaser was put in possession. In January, 1881, more than six years after the sale, the Collector of Broach applied to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Wagra to set aside the sale on the ground that it was not valid under the Act, and that it produced a dismemberment of a "bhag," i.e., a share, not recognised by the Revenue authorities. The Subordinate Judge rejected the application, holding that, the process of the sale having been fully executed, there was no process of sale which the court could set aside or quash. The Collector of Broach appealed to the District Court, but Mr. Hammick, Acting Senior Assistant Judge, confirmed the decision of the Subordinate Judge. The Collector then appealed to the High Court. At the argument of the appeal before their lordships, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, on behalf of the heirs of the purchaser of the share, urged that, when the sale was confirmed and the purchaser put in possession, there was no process which the Collector could apply to have set aside, and that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain an application like that of the Collector of Broach. It was further argued that the application was barred by the law of limitation, and that the Government was as much bound by limitation as any private individual. Their lordships held that no law of limitation applied to proceedings by the Collector under the Act ; and they set aside the orders of the courts below, and also set aside and quashed the sale of the share as applied for by the Collector.

THE *Sind Gazette* says that the wheat exported from Kurrachee in July last amounted to no less than 8,24,972 cwts. (4,46,567 bags), valued at Rs. 36,29,725. The distribution of the stuff exported was as follows :—To Antwerp, 280,636 cwts ; to Port Said, 253,106 ; to Liverpool, 107,048 ; to London, 96,926 ; to Hamburg, 8,910 ; and to Marseilles, 78,098. The shipments to Port Said were, of course, for re-export to Europe.

ALTHOUGH nothing has yet been definitely settled, it appears probable, a Calcutta paper says, that four of the largest districts in Bengal, viz., Hooghly, 24 Pergunnahs, Burdwan, and Patna, are to be selected for the experimental operation of the proposed new system of Appellate Benches recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, accompanied by his personal staff, will leave Naini Tal, *via* Kaladungi, on 16th October, reaching Moradabad the following day, and proceeding to Lucknow on the 18th or 19th. *En route* Sir Alfred Lyall proposes to inspect the Dechauri iron-works at the foot of the hills.

THE office of the North-West Government Secretariat will open at Lucknow on Monday, the 15th October.

IT is asserted on native authority, the *Pioneer* reports, that a volcanic hill, a little to the south of Bhawani Patna, in the Central Provinces, is showing some signs of life, that flashes of fire have been seen at night, and reports heard like salvos of artillery. The authorities at Kalahandi had sent out an emissary to verify the statement.

A RANGOON telegram to a Calcutta paper contains the following items of intelligence :—"The Burmese Government are arranging to dispose of monopolies in jaggery and hides to a Chinese firm. The police have succeeded in capturing three of the gang which lately dacoited the Revenue Collector near Hmaubee. Nine hundred rupees of Government revenue have been recovered. Aga Ahmed Ally has been arrested here for committing murder at Calcutta in 1877. It is reported that an officer of the Indian Political Department, who has had service in Burmah, is to get the new appointment of Commissioner of Excise. Gentle rain is falling, and the scorched crops are recovering."

THE Lahore paper says it is reported that on 17th September eighty camel-loads of arms and ammunition for the Amir entered the Khyber, and were made over to the Khan of Lalpura at Lundi Kotal.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has, it is stated, ordered the release of one Guldad, a prisoner in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail, and the grant of a reward to him of Rs. 50 ; and also the remission of fines of Rs. 20 imposed on two other prisoners, Mokarrab and Nura. These remissions are in reward for the three men having, at the risk of their lives, captured a prisoner who, armed with an iron rammer, was trying to escape, after having murdered a duffadar.

THE *Statesman*, in another article commenting on the Scotch Mission Defamation case, says :—We are reluctant to say a word to encourage litigation ; but we think Baboo Kali Churn Banerjee owes it not merely to himself, but to society, to institute a suit against Mr. Hastie. It is hard upon the Baboo that he should be forced to do this by the incompetency of the Judge, but the interests of society demand that the case should not be left where it now is. . . Far too little," it adds, "has yet been said of these anonymous letters by the public press. They are a most hateful and most distinctive practice of the classes which have relations with Europeans on the one hand and native society on the other, and it is to ourselves amazing that persons in the position of Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Wheeler could have defiled their hands by touching such communications." The *Statesman* winds up as follows :—"We abhor the litigious spirit, but we are glad that Baboo Kali Churn Banerjee refuses to sit quiet under the really groundless charges of which Mr. Justice Norris has found him guilty on a side issue of this lamentable case."

COMPLAINTS have recently been made of the way in which the Arms Act works in the Kangra District. The matter has been referred to the local authorities and to the Chief Court. The Lahore paper says His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has now expressed his opinion, that when fields are surrounded by jungle, the zemindars should be allowed to shoot destructive animals in the neighbouring forests as well as in their fields. His Honour also thinks that licenses should be freely granted to Negis, Kotwals, and Lumbardars.

To an orthodox Hindu, the Lahore paper remarks, vaccination is merely a toss-up between the terrors of small-pox and the still more dreaded vengeance of the insulted Sitala—goddess of the disease. Directly the operation is at an end, therefore, he hurries off with milk and flowers to Sitala's shrine, to offer atonement for the slight he has cast upon her. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising to learn from a report on the administration of the Burdwan division, that "tact is necessary on the part of the operators." In Burdwan, apparently, people had taken kindly to vaccination in the year 1882-83, until the vaccinators began to levy double fees, on pretence of conciliating the goddess already referred to. Mr. Rivers Thompson is justly indignant at this record of sharp practice, and desires the Surgeon-General to send him full particulars forthwith. The Superintendent of Vaccination is reported to have "justified the worship of Sitala ;" possibly as the easiest means of bringing the East and West into accord on the small-pox question.

A NEW Australian mail service of the Orient Line, under a contract just concluded between the Government of New South Wales and the Orient Steam Navigation Company, will commence about two months hence. The despatches will be fortnightly, both outward and homeward, alternating with those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company under their contract with the Government of Victoria, the two services thus jointly supplying regular weekly mail communication *via* Suez between England and Australia.

IMMEDIATELY after O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey, reaches London, he will be brought before the magistrate at Bow-street. The inquiry may, it is stated, have to be adjourned owing to the absence of an important witness. Sir Donald Currie has telegraphed instructions that any one connected with his firm in the colony who can throw any light on the crime is to come to England without delay. Arrangements have been made to lodge O'Donnell in Millbank prison previous to his trial, which will take place at the Old Bailey about the 10th of October. Professional assistance has been secured for him. A meeting of Irishmen has been held, and a considerable sum subscribed, sufficient to secure the services of one of the best London solicitors, who, being on his holidays, will be telegraphed for to return. The authorities will take the same precautions as those adopted in the case of Dr. Gallagher.

THE King of the Belgians has entrusted Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, with the construction of a shallow-draught steamer for the navigation of the upper waters of the Congo in connection with "L'Association Internationale Africain," for the use of the expedition of which Mr. Stanley has charge. This vessel is of special and ingenious design. It will be propelled by a stern paddle-wheel, and the hull will be arranged in such a manner that it can be readily subdivided into a number of sections, each being floatable, and provided with fittings for receiving four large wheels. These wheels can be attached to each section while afloat, so that it can be drawn out of the water for transport overland without difficulty. Each of the subdivisions of the hull forms, when fitted with the wheels, a complete waggon of itself, capable of carrying the machinery of the steamer, merchandise, stores, &c. The boat is to be completed by the end of this year, and will be tested afloat under steam on the Thames.

THE colossal statue of Liberty which is to be placed upon one of the small islands in New York Harbour, as a memorial of the friendship that exists between the Republics of France and the United States, is nearly completed ; and in the winter the gigantic monument will be temporarily erected in Paris, so that ere its final shipment to America Europeans may have an opportunity of admiring Bartholdi's great work. Some idea of the proportions of the figure may be gathered from the fact that it is 151ft. in height, or almost exactly three-fourths as high as Christopher Wren's column on Fish-street-hill. The nail of the index-finger is nearly half a yard in length, and within the right foot there is room for a dozen people to sit down to dinner. The statue, which, when finished, will weigh about 200 tons, will rest upon a pedestal rising 50ft. above the sea-level, and will bear in its right hand an electric light of sufficient power to brightly illuminate some three or four square miles of water.

A SHOCKING outrage is reported from Wexford County. A gentleman named Leigh had opposed the Land League, and an attempt had been made to Boycott him. This attempt being unsuccessful, poison was placed in the food of his harvestmen. Two men have died, and others were in a precarious state. There is said to be no clue to the perpetrators of this outrage.

A BERLIN correspondent gives details of a terrible railway accident that occurred on Sunday evening, the 1st inst., at Steglitz, by which forty persons were killed and five seriously injured. It appears that a crowd of excursionists, in their desire to get into the train returning from Steglitz to Berlin, broke through a barrier and flocked on to the line, endeavouring to enter the carriages on the wrong side. The mail-train to Cologne dashed into the midst of them, and the carnage it worked was dreadful in the extreme.

BY the arrival of the steamer Obi at Vardoe, in Norway, we learn that the Dutch Polar Expedition steamer Varna foundered on July 4. The members of the expedition were picked up by the Obi. The Danish exploring vessel Dijmphna had been ice-bound throughout the winter.

IT is stated that 40 per cent. of the cigarettes sold in the United States are smoked by ladies. In Russia, *Truth* imagines, the percentage is even greater ; whilst in France, Germany, and Italy the percentage consumed by the fair sex must be considerable. "And why not ? If men find pleasure in tobacco, why should women be arbitrarily excluded from the enjoyment of the same pleasure ? When, many years ago, I was living in the United States, the young ladies at Washington were given to what they termed 'digging,' a practice far more objectionable than smoking. A digging party consisted of a number of girls squatting on the ground round a bowl in which there was a thick mixture of snuff and water. This they used to put into their mouths with sticks, and rub it on their teeth, the theory being that it whitened them ; but this, of course, was a mere excuse for what was equivalent to chewing."

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is stated that Colonel C. Griffith, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, will shortly arrive at Kurrachee, to take over charge of the Sind Depôt from Captain Francis. The latter officer will, on being relieved, proceed to Mhow. This transfer will place all the Transport Officers in the stations assigned to them in the General Orders of 21st March last, namely, as follows :—At Poona, Lieutenant-Colonel Wooldridge, and Lieutenant Francis ; at Kurrachee, Colonel Griffith ; and at Mhow, Captain Francis.

COLONEL H. E. GLASS, who commanded the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Regiment, from March, 1878, to April, 1882, at Allahabad and Peshawur, and the 37th Regiment for eleven months in Bangalore, has retired from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

ARRANGEMENTS are said to have been made for a company of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners from Madras to proceed to Aden this season in relief of the Bombay Sapper company now stationed there.

THE following movements in connexion with the carrying out of the arrangements for the relief season of 1883-84 will commence shortly. The 2nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry will leave Cawnpore *en route* to Barrackpore, on 5th October. The regiment will march from Cawnpore to Benares ; and will be railed down thence by the East Indian Railway to Calcutta ; marching thence to Barrackpore, or going by the Eastern Bengal Railway, as will be hereafter arranged. One half battalion of the 7th Bengal Native Infantry will relieve the 2nd B. N. I., at Cawnpore, coming from Lucknow. This half battalion will do duty at Cawnpore until the 39th Bengal Native Infantry arrive there from Morar. The other half battalion of the 7th B. N. I. at Cawnpore will march thence for Morar, on 15th October. As soon as this half battalion reaches Morar, the 39th B. N. I. will proceed to Cawnpore. The 39th B. N. I. are timed to reach Cawnpore about the 25th of November. Upon the corps' arrival, the other half battalion of the 7th B. N. I., temporarily stationed there, will march to Morar.

THE following are the different tribal languages in Assam, in which examinations can be passed by military officers serving there, and for which a reward of Rs. 500 is admissible:—Abor, Miri, Singpho, Mishmi, Kampti, Duffla, Aka, Angami, Lhota Naga, Kuki, Manipuri, Garo, Mech, Cachari, Mikir, Khasia, Synteng, and Thibetian.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifles have commenced company drill, and have as usual subsidized the Town Band for the coming season. Over 130 recruits have joined this corps already. Class firing commences on the 1st October.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 27.—The barometric pressure is giving way everywhere, the decrease being greatest in the north. The slight barometric disturbance recently noticed over the Bombay Presidency is still shown there, and showers of rain are continuing at several Bombay stations. The south-westerly breezes over the Bay of Bengal have also brought rain to the coasts of Madras, Bengal, and Orissa, but the rainfall has not extended inland, the only stations, except those on the coast, at which rain has fallen being Calcutta, Cuttack, Dacca, and some Assam stations. The Punjab, North-West Provinces Central States, Rajputana, and Gujerat have almost cloudless skies. The temperature in the shade yesterday exceeded 100° at Delhi, Agra, and Jacobabad. Rain to-day :—Dacca and Malegaon, 1 inch ; Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Chittagong, Bombay, Vizagapatam, and Masulipatam, over ½ inch. Previously Rutnagherry had 4 inches ; Dhulia, 1½ inch ; Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Malegaon, and Vizagapatam, ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	78 9	82 12	79 49	88 22
27 Thursday	0 54	....	....	....
28 Friday	....	0 06	0 10	0 05
Total	78 63	82 18	79 59	88 27
Corresponding date last year	67 89	77 15	73 84	76 73

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

SPORTING.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE final tie will be played off this afternoon between the 17th Lancers and the Central India Horse. Play will commence at 4-15. By kind permission of Colonel Dodd and officers, the band of the 16th N. I. will play during the match.

BOMBAY RACES, 1884.

THE second entries close, 1st October next.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, Captain F. Alderton, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers :—

For London.—Mr. Jehangir Nowroji.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF HOUSE-OWNERS.

MR. SUDANUND SHRICRUSTNAJEE, a wealthy landlord, was charged on Tuesday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with not complying with the Municipal Commissioner's notice requiring him to put his chawl in a proper state as per said notice, under section 220 of Bombay Act III. of 1872.

Dr. Davidson was sworn and said.—I am Acting Health Officer. I have seen the chawl No. 4, Breach Candy-road, on the site of the old Remount Stables. The chawl consists of 29 rooms, 13 feet by 7·7 feet. There is a door in front in the middle of each room. The doors are made of panels of wood. There is a window at the back of each room—about the middle. The window is about 2 feet 10 inches wide and 18 inches high. Most of the rooms were occupied. I visited the chawl on the 20th of August—morning. Poor people live there. I saw in each room about half a dozen of a family. I saw families in each of the rooms. There is no ventilation in the rooms sufficient for the persons who live in them. If the door and window were shut, as they would, doubtless, be at night, there would be no ventilation at all. The result upon the health of the persons sleeping in the room under such conditions would be most injurious. There is no separate place for cooking, so the cooking must be going on in the same room. When I say I saw a family in each room, I say I also saw children there. I do say that this want of ventilation, or proper ventilation, makes the rooms unwholesome for human beings to live therein. There would not be a sufficient supply of pure air, and the rooms would therefore be considered unwholesome. There would not be a sufficient supply of pure air even if the windows were open and the doors shut. In certain diseases if one member of the family suffered, it would tend to infect the others. The remedy is ridge ventilation by double roof. More light is wanted in the room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Khunderow.—When I went to the place I saw the windows of most of the rooms shut up. The doors were open. The windows have no shutters. When I went there most of the windows were shut up by boards of wood. I have not heard that anything has happened in the rooms. I cannot say how many people sleep in each of the rooms at night. Mere openings in the roof with some covering over them will not make the rooms properly ventilated. A window by the side of the door will not answer. In the first place, there is hardly space enough in the wall, and people who live in the rooms would always shut the window. One foot diameter hole over each room in the roof would be too small. A hole in the roof or wall would to a certain extent improve ventilation, but not sufficiently. The rooms wanted pure air, light, and ventilation.

By the Court.—Ill-ventilated rooms subject the occupants to consumption and diseases of the respiratory organs.

Mr. Thomas Forrest, Inspector, Health Department, proved the service of the notice, and said that it had not been complied with it up to this day. He added that Dr. Weir had first ordered action to be taken in this case.

Mr. Khunderow Morojee, on behalf of the defence, contended that the rooms were sufficiently ventilated, and called Mr. Rughunath Mukund, who said.—I am a Licentiate of Civil Engineering and Architect. I have seen the chawl in question. There are about thirty rooms in this chawl. I did not count them. I went there twice ; once with Dr. Davidson. Each room has a door in front and a window behind. Some of the windows are shutterless, and some are boarded, by whom I cannot say. If the door and window were shut there would be no ventilation in the room. Considering the small space in the room, there would be pretty good ventilation if the window were kept open. I have not visited all the rooms. I did not inquire how many tenants lived in one room. This is the report I made after my inspection of the chawl. The windows have wooden bars in them. I believe ten bars in each. I propose to put a nine inches shaft ventilator so placed as to ventilate two rooms at the same time. If a simple hole were made in the roof, it would not materially add to the ventilation of the room. I am not prepared to say anything about the unwholesomeness of the rooms that is more in the province of a doctor.

By the Court.—I did not inquire how many persons lived in each room. I believe four persons live in each room. If the rear window were left open, there would be sufficient ventilation for four persons, but not sufficient for more than four persons. In some houses holes are made in the roofs for light. They are glassed. In my opinion a hole in the roof is not sufficient for pure air and ventilation. I propose to put a nine inches shaft ventilator, but ridge ventilation would do better. The people cook in the same room. It would produce smoke in the morning and evening. If the door were shut and smoke is produced in the room, the mere opening of the window would not be sufficient for the smoke to issue out; but if the door and the window were both open, the smoke could issue out freely. A draft from the door might make the flames die out, and the people cooking might shut the door to prevent it.

Re-examined.—I have not examined the present roof with a view to say whether it is sufficiently strong to stand a double roof for ridge ventilation. To put a double roof for ridge ventilation is a costly thing.

Seetulpursad Rambukus solemnly affirmed.—I am a watchman of the chawl in question, and recover rents. I have been so for the last eight or ten years. I have been collecting the rents of the said chawl since it was built. Each room is occupied by two persons. Some rooms are occupied by three persons. Each room has a window in the rear and a door in front. During the last eight years I have not known of a single instance in which tenants were sick of anything. On the contrary, a man who was suffering from fever came to live in a room there and became well.

By the Court.—Some of the windows are boarded, and some matted. The rooms are small ones. I occupy one of the rooms. I feel cold by the wind which comes in through the window, and I have to cover myself with a blanket at night.

In disposing of the case the magistrate said that people who built chawls for the purpose of letting them and deriving large profits ought to pay some regard to the health and convenience of their tenants. He had no doubt that the rooms were unwholesome because of the want of ventilation complained of by the Health Department. The case had been postponed three times to enable defendant to arrange with the Municipality for the proper ventilation of the chawl, but he did nothing. He would therefore be fined Rs. 50, and also be ordered to pay a fine of Re. 1 per day for each time as the chawl was continued in its present unwholesome state.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 26th instant. Present :—The Hon. Mr. Justice R. West, president, in the chair; Messrs. C. E. Fox, A. W. Forde, Byramjee N. Servai, J. Genon da Cunha, Thomas Lidbetter, J. A. da Gama ; M. MacMillan, Rev. R. Scott, and Surgeon-Major O. Codrington, secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were balloted for and duly elected members :—Surgeon-Major W. McConaghy, Messrs. W. R. Macdonell, W. Talbot, A. Pallis, and J. S. Hampson.

Dr. Codrington read a paper on the copper coinage of the Bahmani kings of Kalbarga.

This paper was intended as supplementary to one by the Hon. Mr. J. Gibbs in the Numismatic Chronicle on gold and silver coins of this dynasty, and contained an account of such copper coins as the writer had seen of Daud Shah, Firuz Shah, Ahmed Shah, Ala-ud-din Ahmed Shah, Humayun Shah, Muhammad Shah II., Mahmud Shah II., and Kalim-ullah.

A paper by Pandit Bhagvanlal Indrajee on a copper plate grant of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was then presented to the meeting.

The plates were found at Chharoli, a village near Surat, and record the grant of the village Sthavarapallika to a native of Jambusara, which village the writer identifies with the modern Chharoli. The grantor is King Kakka of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, and its genealogy is given as follows : (1) Kakka, (2) his son Dhruva, (3) his son Govinda, (4) his son by his wife who was the daughter of Nagavarma, Kakka ; the Grantor Saka 679 (A.D.) 757.)

The kings mentioned have the same names as some of the members of the already well-known Rashtrakuta dynasty. But a reference to the published genealogy of that dynasty will show that these four kings cannot be made to fit in with it. But there are no grounds for looking upon this grant as anything but a genuine one. The characters are of the period to which the grant refers, and some information given is not at all what a forger would probably invent. The conclusion of the author is that the first Kakka of this grant is identical with Kakka I., of the published genealogy, and that these kings constituted a separate Guzerat branch of the family earlier than that hitherto known founded by Indra III., but this was only put forward as a tentative theory until more grants of these kings were found.

A list of books and pamphlets presented to the society was read and thanks voted to the donors.

THE THAKOR OF GONDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with a letter from your Rajkot correspondent, published in your valuable columns of 22nd instant, please allow me to express with unqualified regret the feeling of universal surprise that the recent appointment of Mr. Selby, Acting Principal, Rajkumar College, as tutor to the Gondal Thakor, has created in the Native States of Kattywar. As very justly remarked by your own correspondent, the excellence of conduct and exceptional abilities of the Thakor have been generally acknowledged by all officers who have had any opportunity to come in contact with him. Accounts of his successful trip through the civilized countries of the West, received from his Tutor and guide, Major Hancock, an able and energetic Political Officer, speak very favourably of his high tastes and power of judgment and comprehension, and prove him worthy of special honours and credit at the hands of Government. A prince, under such circumstances, can hardly be in need of a Tutor ; all that is now required is to initiate him into the work of governing his subjects in a wise and judicious way befitting a good and sagacious ruler. For the earlier he faces the responsibilities and obligations of his position, the better will it be for himself and all concerned. In the case of Limree the services of the Special Assistant Political Agent in charge of the State were dispensed with, and the Thakor allowed the reins of government soon after his return from Europe, and on his completing his eighteenth year. Government have recently permitted the Vausda prince, at his mother's request, a share in administration without completion of his College course and without travel either in India or in Europe. The young Rao of Kutch was admitted to the Council of Administration last year, though he is younger than the Gondal Thakor. Even the Chiefs of Bhownuggur, Morvi, Rajkot, Wudhwan, and other States, who did not remain in the College for so long a time as the Thakore of Gondal, were allowed participation in the affairs of their respective States only after six months' travel in India. The Gondal Thakor, on the other hand, will return from his seven months' trip in Europe by the end of November next. This, coupled with his superior merits, renders it both pleasant and expedient that Government should compensate him with substantial reward by allowing him immediate participation in the management of his State, in order that instead of reading half a dozen of books more, he should now practically learn the obligations and responsibilities of his station and acquire the experience so valuable and conducive to his subjects' welfare. This will not only furnish to both present and future pupils of the Rajkumar College a wholesome stimulant for prosecuting their studies with special industry and intellectual perseverance, but will amount to giving effect to the laudable course proposed by the worthy Principal of that institution, Mr. Chester Macnaghten, that the Gondal Thakor should be allowed to share in the administration of his State by the end of this year, when he will be over eighteen.

Rajkot, Sept. 25. VERITAS.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE SATARA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, SEPT. 26.

THE season is now fast drawing to a close, tents are being pitched and looked over, and all the usual signs preparatory to the annual flitting to the districts are every day becoming more and more apparent. The passing season has been one of the pleasantest and most enjoyable within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and this has been due in a great measure to the exertions of the 28th N. I., than whom a better lot of fellows are not to be found anywhere. Of course, the great event of the season was "the week," an account of which I have already sent you, but besides that we have had lots of fun, "fast and furious." Cricket has, I think, been about the chiefest part of our amusements, and we have often played two matches in a week. The way men turn out is a treat to see, and the healthy, sunburnt countenances of nearly all tell clearly enough the benefit to health resulting from the pastime. The East Yorkshire Regiment have the reputation of being a very good cricketing corps, and certainly the detachment stationed here have worthily upheld their traditions. The chief matches, three in number, which have taken place have been between the detachment and the station, and so far the laurels have rested with the soldiers, they being the victors in two of the series ; perhaps we may try conclusions with them once more, and turn the tables yet. Polo, too, has been much played, as many as ten or twelve men turning out, a lesson which many a larger station than this might lay to heart ; with Reilly, Holland, Wickham, and Custance as our representatives, even Bombay might find foemen worthy of their steel. The match which excited the greatest interest was yclept "The Workhouse vs. The World." The sides were as under :—

THE WORKHOUSE.	THE WORLD.
Wickham.	Reilly.
Custance.	Holand.
Fraser.	Muir-Mackenzie.
Thomson.	Plestly.

The Workhouse won by two goals to none. For the winners Wickham and Custance played the best, while Reilly and Holland strove hard to avert defeat from the side of the losers, Reilly especially.

Dancing has been prosecuted with much vigour ; indeed, at one time we emulated the doings of "the week," and had three dances in four days ; the last one was at Mr. Reilly's house, and was most enjoyable.

We had a repetition of the theatricals for the benefit of the soldiers, the cast being the same as before ; the audience was enthusiastic, and the acting accordingly energetic. Before the farce there were some songs, &c., the programme, to the best of my recollection, being as follows :—

Comic song (in character).
"The Satara Policeman" ... Mr. Betham.
Comic song (in character).
"It makes a Man look such a Fool" ... Mr. Fraser.
Comic song (in character).
"The Showman ... Mr. Wickham.
Song "Gold" ... Mrs. Singleton.
Song "A little Summer Shower" ... Mr. Holland.
Imitation (in character).
"A Voice from the Bush" ... Mr. Custance.

Then there was a rifle shooting match, 200 yards, Martini-Henry rifle, any position. The competitors shot, not for themselves, but for the ladies, each lady having a champion, the choice being decided by lot. The favourites were Mr. Reilly, Major Cary, and Colonel Singleton ; but a dark horse, in the person of Mr. Holland, came out and won, the lady he was shooting for being Miss Alcock.

The escapades of our youngsters afford us grave and reverend seniors considerable amusement; they are perfectly harmless, and only testify to an abundant buoyancy of spirit which is perfectly refreshing. On one occasion four of them, at the witching hour of midnight, mounted their steeds and, without going through the usual operation of saddling and bridling those much ill-used quadrupeds, careered wildly through the station to the house of a gentleman of some weight in our little community. He was absent at the time, in fact he was dining out ; but nothing daunted our youthful friends sent off hot haste and called him back from the festive scene. He, being a good fellow, took the joke, as it was meant, in good part, and treated his unexpected visitors most hospitably, after which they pursued their erratic course homewards. A race over hurdles between two promising young officers of the garrison, as the correct card put it, mounted on their respective crocks was wonderful and fearful to behold ; the way they tumbled off and mounted again was an impressive sight to all on-lookers. Eventually one won by about three-quarters of a mile, his horse doing all he knew ; the other competitor being half carried, half led, to the tent by two good Samaritans, as he was affected visually by the extraordinary number of stars that seemed to be about.

The Bishop paid us a visit last month, and held a confirmation on Sunday, the 12th August. He preached both morning and evening, and on both occasions delivered impressive and stirring addresses.

The sports of the East Yorkshire Regiment are just over, and they whiled away a couple of afternoons very pleasantly. As usual one of the men was far better than his compeers, this was Private Toft, who won every event he entered for. One or two of his performances were very good ; thus the high jump, for which he and Private Whittaker tied at 5 feet 3in., and the long jump which he won easily with 18 feet 5in., were beyond the average ; his times were not taken in the races, but he is undoubtedly a very good sprinter.

Dinner parties there have been in plenty, but these reunions are robbed of much of their solemnity here, as all of us knowing one another well, are able to unbend more than is the custom at larger stations. Lawn-tennis and badminton have gone on steadily all through ; the lawn-tennis courts here are very good indeed. Mrs. Cooke's and Mrs. Davidson's morning badminton parties are very much appreciated.

We are having most delightful weather just now, but the latter part of last month and the beginning of this were rather dismal. Our Collector, Mr. Pratt, has left us, having taken nine months' furlough home, and Mr. King has now come to reign over us. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie has likewise gone for a time ; had he been here he might have turned the scale in the North and South match, as he is a very difficult bowler. We have also lost Dr. Bainbridge, our Civil Surgeon, who has been transferred to Dharwar. Dharwar's gain is our loss, for he was most popular among all classes of the community.

ADULTERATION OF MALVA OPIUM.

THE following official paper has been placed at our disposal :—

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1883.

Letter from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2886, dated 31st August 1883 :—

"I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Bombay, the accompanying copy of a Note by Mr. H. Hastings, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares, regarding the adulteration of Malva opium with farinaceous matter.

Note on adulteration of Malva opium with Farinaceous matter.

"I have been much struck this season by the prevalence of adulteration of Malva opium with farinaceous matter. The more so, as I believe, that it is generally taken for granted that no adulterated opium is allowed to go to China. I am convinced that this cannot be the case, as by experiment I have proved that the native method of testing opium will not show the adulteration except when it is excessive. Briefly the Malva method is to boil 2½ tolas opium in 8 parts water and filter through three papers. If the solution runs through in three minutes, the opium is pronounced pure. Of some 14 specimens of adulterated opium I experimented on, I found that half passed the test, and would have been pronounced pure by any merchant. The method of testing used in Bombay by the merchants is similar as will be seen from the following extract of a letter from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co :—

'To boil about two tolas of opium in 16 tolas water, and should it run through a layer of fine China paper in or under three minutes, it is passed in its first stage of testing ; it is again boiled down into prepared opium, and should it yield 65 to 68 per cent. of the original two tolas it is pronounced good and passed, provided the prepared opium is not of *whitish* or *reddish* colour, and on being burnt on a flame of light, it does not drop on the flame ; but, on the contrary, it expands on the needle by which it is held on the flame like a balloon.'

The only difference being that five papers are used instead of three, but the result is practically the same. Of the entire amount of opium (some 6,000 pounds) which has been brought before me, and the majority of which was supposed at least to have passed the native test about 2½ per cent. was adulterated with farinaceous matter, the worst form of adulteration, as it causes the opium to ferment and turn sour. If then the only tests used both here and in Bombay are the inefficacious ones described above, I am certain that some bad opium must go to China, in spite of the opinions expressed in Aberigh-Mackay's 'Chiefs of Central India,' Captain Barr's pamphlet, and the correspondence which took place on this subject in 1870.

The detection of this class of adulteration by a solution of tincture of iodine is simple. The solution should be of the strength of about 30 drops of tincture to a chittah of rain-water, or better still distilled water. A small quantity of the opium solution being spread out on a white plate, two or three drops of the iodine solution should be allowed to fall on it. If the opium is pure the re-action will be of a yellowish red, but if adulterated then green or blue.

The treasurer and other agents have this year been instructed in the this form of test, and I have also supplied the firm of Vithal Mahadeo (Kibia) with similar instructions. I think it will be a good thing if a knowledge of this inexpensive but efficacious test were imparted to the States and the merchants, with a view to stamping out this pernicious form of adulteration. Elaborate reports by Doctors Eatwell and Sheppard on the methods of testing for all kinds of adulteration will be found in the 'Opium Manual,' published by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter of the Government of India and of its accompaniment should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, for information. A copy should be forwarded to the Political Department for communication to Political Officers.

THE CESSPOOL NUISANCE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have already permitted me to bring prominently to the notice of the public through your columns three great nuisances, or insanitary evils, which, together, exercise a pernicious influence upon public health in this city, and abnormally increase the sickness and mortality. These nuisances, it will be remembered, are the Flats, the dust-bins, and the drinking wells in the vicinity of house closets. The public mind appears to me to be suitably impressed in regard to these nuisances, and the public voice seems to demand their abatement. So far, therefore, the public discussion of these nuisances has proved satisfactory.

Will you now, sir, extend your courtesy and permit me to bring to notice a fourth nuisance, and one scarcely less injurious to public health than any of the above ? I allude to the cesspool nuisance in Bombay. These sinks of disease are numerous enough in certain populous districts, such as Mazagon, Matherpacady, Kalbadavie, Girgaum, Chaopatty, &c. That they should not be allowed to exist because they are a nuisance and injurious to health goes almost without saying. If any one can be found who doubts that they are a nuisance, let him raise the wooden cover of any one of them and become converted, as converted he will assuredly be, if the contents have been allowed to accumulate for a week. The only reason that could be adduced for maintaining cesspools was swept away when Dr. Hewlett organized our halalcore service and gave notice of his intention to do the work of the districts by Municipal agency. I contend that a cesspool is a slovenly makeshift, adopted by lazy people for emptying their closets. It receives and retains the filth on open ground, outside the house it is true, but while it does not remove the filth it allows that filth to decompose and poison the atmosphere around. There are scores and scores of these cesspools reeking with health poison and tainting the atmosphere of our city, and along with other nuisances giving to Bombay that remarkable savour which enables the traveller on entering the town at once to distinguish the first city of the British Indian Empire. The subject of fetid and insanitary cesspools your readers will perhaps say is unsavoury and uninviting. While I grant this to the fullest extent, and regret as much as any one can that such a subject should ever come before the public, yet I venture very humbly to think that if this is the only way by which these insanitary abominations can be abolished, those who are interested in the permanent improvement of public health, and desirous of banishing all stinks and stenches from this city should use all the means in their power to effect a public good. It is my experience that the public of this city are always ready and willing to give an attentive ear to matters of sanitary reform. The voice of the Corporation may or may not be heard on any matter of improved sanitation, and that voice may sometimes be the voice of the minority and fail to effect any improvement ; we had an example of this in the Flats nuisance question. A year ago it fell flat upon the Corporation, and I found myself in a luckless minority. Since then the public have taken up the matter, and an immediate abatement of the nuisance is demanded. This impetus to action will probably result in abolishing the nuisance at an early date, and so it will be with the cesspools. Why a few individuals here and there should enjoy the privilege (!) of sickening themselves and their neighbours, and doing all they can to manufacture the peculiar stink which distinguishes Bombay, I cannot conceive. If they plead the antiquity of their right to the indulgence, I say that they have enjoyed this right long enough, and should now be ready to recognize the right of their neighbours to the privilege (!) of breathing air as pure as heaven sends it.

I have not had time to go carefully into the cholera statistics of Bombay in order to ascertain how the cesspool districts are affected by this fell disease. In order to arrive at any just conclusions on this matter, it is necessary to know the cesspool area and the number of cesspools, in each district, and the time they have existed. I don't think the information gained would repay the labour which the inquiry would involve. But I have always had an impression that cholera is more prevalent, if not more fatal, in the cesspool districts, and in districts in which house closets are deficient and public latrines unknown, and especially if the wells are numerous and are surrounded by probable sources of pollution. Mazagon has frequently been severely visited by cholera, and I have always regarded the numerous cesspools in that district with suspicion. Whatever may be the truth about cholera and cesspools I think there are abundant and sufficient sanitary reasons for abolishing all cesspools in Bombay. I will give but one example, an example of yesterday. A lad who had suffered from what was carefully diagnosed by a highly competent medical authority as remittent fever, experienced two relapses at short intervals of a few days. A change of residence seemed highly desirable, and the change was made to a very desirable and commodious bungalow on the Back Bay foreshore. I examined the premises and found a cesspool on the windward and seaward side. It was offensive, and I supplicated, because I dared not order, its immediate clearance. Much writing was done, much supplication was made, and many messages were transmitted. After seven days it was cleaned ; it was then full and very offensive, but before it was cleaned another boy of the same family was stricken with a fever which at present is running on parallel lines with the fever which first seized his brother. The uncleaned cesspool may not, probably was not, the exciting cause of the second case of fever, but that it may have exercised an injurious influence on the early course of the fever is likely enough. This example shows that while house ; closets are cleaned every day, cesspools are not cleaned so frequently, and if they are not cleaned so frequently (and perhaps they cannot be cleaned daily with the existing staff of halalcores and the number of available carts) then they necessarily become a nuisance and dangerous to health, while their existence outside the house renders them liable to be overlooked both by the medical man and the occupants of the house, and if the example I have cited has occurred in the house of a European keenly alive to the advantages of a pure atmosphere, we may imagine what takes place in out-of-the-way cesspools connected with native houses. It seems to me to be unfair to expect the Health Department to keep all the cesspools of Bombay constantly emptied and daily disinfected. And yet if they are not kept clean and pure in this way, they must poison the air at all times, and when choleraic diarrhœa is prevalent in a district they must be a very great danger to public health. I trust I have said enough about cesspools to prove that they should not be allowed to exist in a city which can afford to spend many lakhs of rupees a year on scientific sanitation. We sweep the streets of dust because it is an eye nuisance or a bonnet nuisance, while we leave tons of nightsoil to fester in the vicinity of dense populations and work much insanitary mischief. That this should be our normal state after eighteen years of scientific sanitation seems passing strange.

But, sir, while I am so severe on the existing cesspools of Bombay and demand their early removal, let me say that the reform can be made without offending a single prejudice, that it can be easily made, and carried out with very little expense. For the very early removal of the nuisance it would be to the interest of the Corporation to pay the small expense involved in the alteration from the cesspool to the pail system, in cases where the house-owner is too poor to pay that expense, leaving the wealthy house-owners, say those owners whose houses are assessed at Rs. 400 a year and upwards, to pay for the alterations themselves. The cost of suitable iron pails will be very small, and the removal of the cesspool involves only its digging out and filling with fresh earth. It is fortunate, too, that the majority of house-owners who have cesspools are intelligent, and I believe reasonable, men, who will not doggedly object to what they must perceive will be a decided sanitary improvement. The process of alteration can be taken up at once, and carried out with slowness sufficient to avoid giving offence. If the intelligent and willing house-owners are first gained over to the side of reform, the ignorant and unwilling will probably follow the good example. In this way a great number of cesspools may be abolished in a few months. After all the voluntary and willing house owners have been dealt with, if any obdurate admirers of cesspools should remain, which is not likely, they can be dealt with under the nuisance sections of the Municipal Acts. I will not stop to consider the probable cost of changing from a cesspool to a pail system, as that cost will in no case be extravagant or in any way prohibitive to any house-owner whose house is assessed at Rs. 30 or 35 per mensem. The entire reform will cost the Corporation a very small sum. For my part, I would be glad to see the whole reform carried out at the expense of the Corporation, if only for the reason that we should have the willing co-operation of all the house-owners. This appears to me to be the best way of making large sanitary advancement in Bombay. As soon as we attack the pocket of an individual house-owner his "blood gets up," but when he hears that the public purse will bear the burden he thaws amazingly, and at once becomes a staunch sanitary reformer. The people of Bombay are certainly alive to the advantages of public health, and understand great sanitary questions very well, as witness the almost unanimous vote of the Corporation in favour of a permanent water-supply such as Tansa alone can give. But in this case, also, the public approval of the scheme was plainly manifested before the Corporation voted in favour of it.

Briefly, I would say that the abolition of the cesspool nuisance would deprive the characteristic Bombay stink of one of its important odours, and this loss would not only change the character of the stink, but would diminish its intensity and offensiveness. To remove from this city, wholly and for ever, its ancient and distinguishing stink must be regarded as a good sanitary work. Even this great task, herculean and impossible as it may seem, can be accomplished. It is to aid in my humble way in carrying out this great work that I have ventured to address your readers on the fourth great nuisance of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY.

September 27.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE "EAST YORKSHIRE" FANCY BALL.

How great the excitement ! how brilliant the hall !
On the night of the gallant "East Yorkshire" Ball.
The hosts all courteous, the hostesses fair,
What a gathering of Beauty and Chivalry there !
The fair "Hungarian," in silver and blue,
And *The* Colonel, to old tradition true,
Looking all the soldier, and brave, I ween,
In the gorgeous dress of the old "15"—
Received their guests with such English cheer,
That one fancied "All Hallowe's Eve" were near
In some country home in the dear old land
Where used to gather a joyous band !
Alas !—in this age those days long past
Have scarce a remembrance, we drift so fast
Down the stream of Life ! but—I must recall
My thoughts from fancy to the Fancy Ball.
If Paris were there he would ne'er have given
The apple to a goddess from a mythical heaven,
For ladies were there so sweet and fair
Who with Venus herself might well compare ;
Simple maidens and courtly dames
As if they had stepped from the picture frames
Of bygone ages, when "Woman's Rights"
'Twere wrong to claim !—as lesser lights
They only asked the right to prove
How happy was home when blessed by love !
And theirs is the power, now as then,
To make or mar the lives of men !—
But we must move on in the glittering train,
The band has struck up its dulcet strain.
To the valse's slow and graceful measure
Float lords and dames with youthful pleasure.
Here the "Lady Percale," whose graceful mien
Lent a charm this season to each festive scene ;
And Royalties, and Courtiers, and many more
Glide along o'er the slippery floor,
Where a gentle "Frost" with kind, sweet smile
Thawed the most obdurate heart the while.
Yes ! 'twas like fairyland of old
With Titania seen thro' a "Shower of Gold ;"
But the dress which struck and pleased us most
Amid that shifting, glittering host
Was the quaint old dress of an English Queen,
Worn by a lady of gentle mien,
With the double veil and jewelled crown
Of "La Chère Reine" of fair renown.
And though "Greece" be "Living Greece" no more,
Her maids are fair as those of yore.
What hordes of "Gipsies" in red and gold !
How many a swain had his fortune told
On that fatal night we dare not tell,
When the Boy God wove so many a spell,
Ruling "the Camp, the Court, the Grove ;"
Pity the urchin, is given to rove !
But let him go ! let's back to the scene,
Where the "silver starlight" soft, serene,
Sheds a gentle radiance all her own
O'er "Peasants" from every country known
Four Sister Queens have each their quiver-
Full of admirers—now as ever.
Tho' "Hearts" be trumps, the "Diamonds" play
A leading part, so pure their ray,
And the "Spades" doth hold a winning hand
Which the "Clubs" can at any time command.
There are "Fisher Girls" from France and Spain
Who never cast their nets in vain :
And brave "Grace Darlings" and "Nancy Lees ;"
But not less fair than any of these
'Was a little lass from the Emerald Isle
With simple costume and merry smile.
A "Hornet" flew bye with wing so bright,
A buzz of excitement followed her flight.
I linger in thought on the soft, sweet eye
Of "Watteau Shepherdess" passing bye
Just seen ! now gone ! in her kirtle blue :
Then a dainty "Dresden China," too,
Tripped on mid the dancers right merrily
With many another "little he and she."
A "Magpie" was there—a graceful bird—
But we have not room for e'en one-third
Of the charming costumes which met the gaze,
Mingling and lost in that brilliant maze.
But though we have given *place aux dames*,
Neither sex can claim the palm,
For the sterner looked so brave and grand,
Theirs seemed the right to wield command :
Resplendent as "Kings," and "Lords," and "Knights,"
Some fortunate Courtiers ! some luckless Wights !
The "Hungarian Courtier's" was a handsome dress,
The "Brunswicker's" costume admired not less :
And the "Gosai" sat, his gourd on his knee,
The "observed of all observers" he,
In ashes, *not* sackcloth, unamazed
By the new strange scene on which he gazed.
A "South Sea Islander," tatooed and brown,
Like a "Mountain Battery" came swooping down.
"Old Father Christmas" with his silvery beard
And Twin-brother, too, this time appeared ;
And with them came, as is always the case,
Some jolly good "Cooks"—none "out of place."
A "Circassian General's" mantle of red
Was a dress as effective as any, 'twas said.
"Folly" was there with cap and bell,
And "Punchinello"—no end of a swell !
And "Pat" appeared with many a dint
In his "ould caubeen," but without the "rint."
The "Huguenot's" dress was striking, no doubt.
And "Romulus and Remus" marched about—
No relations to him who founded Rome,
But two naughty boys, escaped from home,
"Fine boys of their ages," the ladies declare !
Their sashes pinned with artistic care.
"Poles" and "Corsairs" and "Fishermen"—all
Formed a brilliant pageant in the Fancy Ball
And the mirrors photoed each manly form
And each lovely dame as *she* hung on *his* arm.
No wonder the "fair" gave a passing glance,
But 'tis said that many looks askance
Were cast by the "brave" as well as the "fair,"
Equally satisfied with the photos there.
But hearken ! Is that the odious bell ?
No ! but the clocks full five strokes tell !
"Night" and "Starlight" give place to Day,
And "Morning" ushers the guests away.
All Poona delighted, but sorry to part
From the gallant East Yorkshires, soon to start
For Bombay, the city to me so fair,
But a warm reception awaits them there !

Poona, Sept. 22. X. Y. Z.

THE GERMAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE occurrence lately of the bi-centenary of the arrival of the first German immigrants in America has directed attention on both sides of the Atlantic to the numerical strength of the German element in the United States. The New York *Journal of Commerce* declares that this can be inferred only

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very inadequately from the last census returns. The only persons reckoned in it as "Germans" are those born within the present German Empire; Austrian and Swiss Germans are credited to their respective States. The last census has this advantage over its predecessors—that it tells us how many native-born American citizens are children of German parents (understanding the term "German" in its restricted application to natives of the present German Empire); 4,883,842 had German fathers, and 4,557,625 German mothers. Other tables enable us to form an estimate of the number of those children who have had both parents Germans; and so we may set down the total number of children having one or both parents Germans at about 5,500,000. To this should be added about 400,000 out of the large number of persons of foreign origin whose actual place of birth is not given; the Germans from Austria, Switzerland, and Luxemburg; and those Alsatians who, although talking German, are classed as French. All these may be set down at 200,000. We may also fairly throw in the number of those Pennsylvanians, &c., who still use German as the language of ordinary intercourse. If all these items be reckoned up, it will be seen that the German-American element cannot fall short of nine millions. Should any one think this estimate too high, let him remember there are thousands of descendants of Germans who speak the German language as their mother-tongue, and all whose sympathies and connexions are with the German element, although in the census they are returned as pure Americans.—*Times.*

THE JORDAN VALLEY CANAL.

CAPTAIN MOLESWORTH, R. N., the Chairman of the Westminster Aquarium, may congratulate himself upon having written the most impudent letter that was ever penned to a Prime Minister. As the representative of the "Jordan Valley Canal Company," he informs Mr. Gladstone that the capital of the company will be £20,000,000, and that he would be glad to know if the Government will lend the company £8,000,000, at 3½ per cent., to form a first charge upon "either the whole or any part of the company's capital." I apprehend that a first charge can hardly exist upon a non-existing capital, and the notion that the Government will lend £8,000,000 to a bogus company, which is to make a canal with these eight millions, and then to charge dues on vessels to secure to them a profit on outlay, and a dividend upon any number of shares which it may please them to issue is little more than "promoting" run mad.

Whether a canal can be made through the Jordan Valley depends entirely upon the height of the water-shed in the valley of the Akabah. In regard to this height there are conflicting opinions, and this is likely to be the case until a proper survey has been made. What the shipping interest ought to do is to subscribe enough money to make the survey. If it proves satisfactory, and if the canal can be made, the next thing to obtain is an independent estimate of the *bona-fide* cost. When these two points are solved, the canal—if made—is not likely to gravitate into the hands of promoters, or of "Companies" which have been formed with a view of making profits for this or that individual. The cost will be heavy enough without speculating philanthropists being allowed to dip their fingers into the undertaking.—*Truth.*

MISS ANDERSON IN "INGOMAR."

THE re-opening of the Lyceum denotes the recommencement of the dramatic season. In the absence of Mr. Irving, the management of the theatre has been undertaken by Mr. Henry E. Abbey, and the five-act play of *Ingomar*, a version by Mrs. Lovell of the German classical drama of *Der Sohn der Wildniss* by Munch-Bellinghausen, has been produced to enable Miss Mary Anderson, a young American actress of fame, to make her first appearance upon the English stage in the character of Parthenia. To the majority of our playgoers *Ingomar* will seem as a new work; Mrs. Lovell's adaptation, however, was first presented at Drury Lane Theatre under Mr. James Anderson's management some thirty years ago, when Mr. Anderson personated Ingomar to the Parthenia of Miss Vandenhoff; and the drama has since maintained a sort of intermittent acquaintance with the English stage. If first impressions may be trusted, in spite of the proverbial superiority of second thoughts, Miss Mary Anderson is quite the most complete and charming actress that America has given to England. It is true that Parthenia is rather a graceful than a great part; still, it affords few representative opportunities for the display of genuine histrionic skill. Parthenia is required to be now playful and now pathetic; she is arch with her mother Actea, she is scornful with her sordid admirer Polydor, she is extremely tender to her unlucky father Myron; while with Ingomar she carries on a long and varying contest, in which all kinds of feminine arts are employed, even to sounding certain notes of passion, to subjugate the savage, and finally to hold him fast in the bonds of civilisation and of love. Ingomar, in truth, plays Cymon to the Iphigenia of Parthenia. No doubt the play is but a conventional and rather mechanical sort of work; the characters lack nature and sincerity; and sundry of the stage expedients employed by the dramatist have lost whatever freshness they may originally have possessed, and seem now occasionally trite and infirm beyond measure. If the German play boasts much poetry of thought or of diction, Mrs. Lovell has not been careful to preserve it. *Ingomar* makes no great claim to literary distinction; its speeches and dialogues often wear rather a commonplace air. The earlier scenes suffer from their prolixity, and something of "gentle dulness" oppresses many portions of the play. Nevertheless, in representation *Ingomar* is found not wanting in effective incidents and situations, and in the hands of competent performers the leading characters, however forced and artificial may be the method of bringing them into contrast and conflict, are secure of abundant applause.

Much, but, as the event proved, not too much, had been said beforehand of Miss Anderson's beauty; and indeed the lady's physical gifts and graces are very remarkable. Clad in the light, soft, fluent draperies of Parthenia, the actress presents a specially attractive and interesting figure; she is very youthful-looking, slim and lithe of form, fair of complexion, with delicate symmetrical features of an English type, her light-brown tresses waved and bound after the classical manner required by the character—for Parthenia is supposed to be a member of a Greek colony flourishing at Massilia, the ancient Marseilles, about the year 500 B.C. Miss Anderson is very graceful of gesture and movement, and has studied carriage and attitude with a keen sense of artistic prescription, if the picturesque effects she obtains are less suggestive of antique art than of the revived classicality, aiming more at prettiness than at severity, of such artists as Cosway, Angelica Kauffman, and the like. But it is not simply a question of good looks. On the stage, beauty is an excellent letter of introduction and recommendation, but it is not absolutely necessary to success, does not always insure it; often, indeed, the victories of the theatre have been won by the plain of face, the rude of form, for genius is willing to abide in very unlikely-looking lodgings. Miss Anderson is an accomplished actress; she is a mistress of her art, and in a particular range of impersonations can venture upon comparisons with any artist now upon the stage. Her first performance suffered from the anxiety and the nervousness inseparable from the occasion; apparently she had not absolute command of her resources; she was over-eager to impress, and was induced to some excesses of manner and redundancies of movement, as in the first scene with Polydor, for instance; moreover, she had not quite suited her elocutionary method to the scale of the theatre, and did not succeed in making herself audible to its more distant corners. And something will perhaps always have to be forgiven her in relation to her accent and pronunciation, which strike the ear, however, not so much as American as French—at any rate they are not purely English; with Miss Anderson the word "forgive" and becomes almost *forgeeve*, and "him" *heem*, and so on. Is this defect remediable? But this said, there is nothing but praise to be awarded to the Parthenia of Miss Anderson. Her voice is of sufficient power and compass, of most melodious quality, and possessed here and there of those tear-laden notes which are as invaluable to the speaker as to the singer. Her performance, indeed, abounds in charm, in spirit, in natural vivacity, in grace, in pathos, and in passion, so far as passion is permitted to the character. Her face is most expressive, and her quickly-changing looks provide as admirable illumination, as it were, of the text she delivers. She is entirely unaffected; her exceeding naturalness in so eminently artificial a character was perhaps the chief feat of her impersonation. Miss Anderson's success as Parthenia was placed beyond question within a few minutes of her entrance upon the scene. Her appearance in other and better parts will be looked for most hopefully and eagerly.

Mr. Barnes looks to perfection the superb barbarian Ingomar, and plays the part with much natural vigour, gallantry, and savage majesty, eschewing those airs of pompousness and ponderosity, those elocutionary pauses and prolongations of tone, in which our earlier Ingomars, the heavy tragedians of the past, were wont to indulge. The characters of Actea, Polydor, and Myron are creditably sustained by Mrs. Arthur Stirling, Mr. J. G. Taylor, and Mr. W. H. Stephens. Excellent scenery, views of the city of Massilia and of the Cevennes, have been provided by Messrs. Hawes, Craven, Spong, and others, while Mr. Lewis Wingfield has been at pains to design and supervise the armour and costumes, Mr. Abbey has apparently been anxious to maintain what may be called the Irving traditions of the Lyceum in relation to completeness and splendour of stage arrangements and decorations. It may be suggested, however, that the gentlemen who represent the savages, the Alemanni, as they are called, over whom Ingomar presides, are prone to exaggeration and monotony in their expressions of joy, of mirth, of humour, or of anger, as the case may be. It is not worth while to render the mechanical unanimity of a stage crowd more ridiculous than it always is, and, perhaps, always must remain.—*World.*

SEA MONSTERS.

A MONSTER more terrible than the supposed sea-serpent, "the semi-fabulous kraken," as Mr. Lee discreetly calls it,* is more easily identified at once with a gigantic squid. This creature is, as Mr. Lee says, "generally but unjustly" regarded as the invention of Eric Pontoppidan the younger, Bishop of Bergen, and member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen. The kraken, however, is described in an ancient MS. (about A.D. 1180) attributed to the Norwegian King Sverre; by Olaus Magnus (1555); and by Christian Francis Paullinus of Eisenach (1643-1712). Pontoppidan's work was published in 1751, and Mr. Lee, supporting what he says by quotation, describes him as a conscientious and painstaking investigator, who did his best to separate truth from falsehood and exaggeration, and who wrote in a modest and candid spirit. The passage which Mr. Lee quotes, and which is too long for reproduction here, contains a description of the kraken gathered from the reports of the fishermen who had from time to time seen it; and, allowing for exaggeration, it agrees closely enough with the description of a gigantic cuttle-fish. Pontoppidan, getting confused in his genera, showed nevertheless some shrewdness when he wrote that "as this enormous sea-animal in all probability may be more fully proved, it seems that the parts which are seen rising at its pleasure, and are called arms, are properly the tentacula or feeling instruments, called horns as well as arms." The Bishop went on to lament that, as there seemed little hope of accurately observing a live kraken, nobody had embraced an opportunity which once occurred of examining an entire dead specimen. This opportunity he had heard of from the Rev. Mr. Friis, minister of Bodoen, in Nordland. Mr. Friis related that "in the year 1680 a kraken (perhaps a young and foolish one) came into the water that runs between the rocks and cliffs in the parish of Alstaborg, though the general custom of that creature is to keep several leagues from land, and therefore of course they must die there." This fate indeed befell the young and foolish kraken, which got entangled in the narrow passage and perished there. To the comments on the occurrence it is added that "the kraken has never been known to do any great harm except they have taken away the lives of those who consequently could not bring the tidings." Pontoppidan, in a later passage, defends the devil, since "we ought not to charge that apostate spirit without a cause," against the accusation of making floating islands suddenly appear and vanish. These floating islands the Bishop of Bergen took to be "nothing else but the kraken." Mr. Lee, having quoted and referred to various passages from Pontoppidan and other writers, goes on to distinguish in a few pages of singular interest and clearness between the octopus, the sepia, and the calamary. All are constructed on one "fundamental plan," but it is the great calamary which seems to be responsible for most of the stories of the kraken and the sea-serpent. The sepia's shooting of its ink he regards as a symptom of fear and as a means of concealment from a supposed enemy, not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sepia is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, "soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame." Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the octopus (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to bathers) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not bask on the surface of the sea but hides and skulks in corner beneath. "*Sepia* might pass as a microscopic miniature of the great Scandinavian monster," but lacks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sepia has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries there is plenty of evidence, which, however, Mr. Lee tells us was not finally accepted either by naturalists or laymen until in 1873 two specimens were encountered on the coast of Newfoundland, and a portion of one and the whole of the other were brought ashore and preserved for examination by zoologists. The first was seen by two fishermen off Belle Isle, Conception Bay. They took it for a piece of wreckage, and struck it with a gaff, upon which it shot out two tentacular arms as if to seize them. They severed the arms with an axe, and the creature moved off ejecting inky fluid. They described its body as being 60 feet in length, and said that when attacked it reared a parrot-like beak as big as a six-gallon keg. Reconstructed by Professor Verrill from the fragment preserved, the creature's body is shown to have been 10 feet in length and 2 feet 5 inches in diameter. "Long tentacular arms 32 feet, head 2 feet, total length about 44 feet." The six-gallon-keg beak would be about 3 inches long in the upper, 1½ inch in the lower mandible. About three weeks later a smaller calamary of the same species was caught in a herring-net in Logie and brought ashore entire but for the loss of its head, which the fishermen were obliged to cut off; and it is noted that they had great difficulty in despatching it. Both specimens were preserved by the care of the Rev. M. Harvey, of St. John's, Newfoundland. In 1875 a huge calamary was seen off Boffin Island, Connemara, and two of its arms and the head were severed; and in 1878 another specimen was stranded at Catalina, on the north shore of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. Also there has been for some time in our own national collection the arm of "a great cephalopod capable of upsetting a boat, or of hauling a man out of her, or of clutching one engaged in scraping a ship's side, and, dragging him under water, as described by the old master mariner Magnus Dens." Mr. Lee doubts whether one of the smaller whales could extricate itself from the embrace of so terrible a foe as this, and in the existence of such a monster he finds the apt explanation both of the kraken and of the great sea-serpent. With the kraken or, as Mr. Friis had it, the young and foolish krake, the affinity of the great squid is at a glance obvious enough. Its affinity with the more modern monster is most ingeniously and, as it seems to us, conclusively worked out by Mr. Lee, who reproduces two quaint pictures from Olaus Magnus, and points out how the arm of a huge cephalopod, suddenly rising from the sea and clutching an unfortunate sailor, would naturally be taken by his terrified companions either for the claw of a hideous lobster, or, as more frequently, for the body of a sea-snake. This, however, is comparatively plain sailing. What is more difficult to explain is the unjustly derided sea monster seen and described by the Rev. Hans Egede in 1734. Yet here, too, hopeless as Egede's description looks to the untrained eye, it is at once made plain by Mr. Lee's careful investigation and collation that Egede really described very nearly what he saw—that is, a great calamary, whose tail he naturally took for a head, and invested with certain extravagances, while what he called the tail was one of the shorter arms—a fact which is almost proved by certain peculiarities in the sketch which Mr. Lee reproduces alongside with a sketch of his own of "the animal which Egede probably saw." The same method is applied—successfully, as it seems to us—to every celebrated sea-serpent (including Captain M'Quhae's) but one, the one reported as having been seen from the Osborne. Here Mr. Lee is perhaps too careful, if anything, to avoid any suggestion that the seemingly inexplicable points may be due to imperfect observation. The people who saw the thing were no doubt trained observers, in the sense that they were morally certain to make no mistake over any object which they might reasonably expect to come across at sea. But insufficient allowance is, it may be, made for that quality of unexpectedness as to which there is pleasant discourse in "Headlong Hall." The observers reported exactly what they thought they saw; but we cannot hold it for absolutely certain that what they thought they saw was what they really saw. However, as Mr. Lee rejects the late Mr. Frank Buckland's explanation as insufficient, and takes the case more or less as an argument in favour of the possible existence of a hitherto unknown sea monster, we have no sort of wish seriously to contest his conclusion or throw doubt upon the possibility, which he candidly admits, that there may, after all, be a Great Unknown of the deep.—*Saturday Review.*

* "Sea Monsters Unmasked." (*Clowes & Sons.*) International Fisheries Exhibition.

PROPOSED NEW ATLANTIC CABLES.

MR. ALDERMAN HADLEY'S scheme for laying two new Atlantic cables, although not yet quite ready for submission to the investing public, is likely to be launched shortly. The following details are interesting:—

The usual preliminaries in the getting-out of a great enterprise have almost been completed. Already over a million sterling of the necessary capital has been guaranteed. We are informed that some of the most influential capitalists in the United States have joined the undertaking, and are using their utmost endeavours to secure for it a sure commercial success. Nothing has been done hastily; step by step this rival to the great cable combination of the Western Union has been advanced. The promoters have provided for it by an equally powerful combination of wealthy supporters. Among these latter the chief is Mr. Mackay, familiarly known in the States as the Bonanza, king of California, who is one of the richest men in the United States. It is also actively supported by Mr. John S. Coe, the president of the National Bank of New York, and of the Bankers' Clearing-house. The greatest difficulty to be overcome was not the once chimerical idea of stretching a cable across the Atlantic from shore to shore, and finding the money to do so, but the means of securing inland circulation for the messages transmitted. The combination of the cables of the Western Union spreads octopus-like over all the States of the Republic, and practically controls the telegraphic communications everywhere. A dozen new Atlantic cables would be of no use if free circulation over land could not be fully secured. This difficulty has been surmounted by a ten years' working agreement with the recently formed Postal Telegraph Company, which is about to connect all the chief cities and towns of the United States by telegraph wires. The line to Chicago from New York is already laid and in working. Thus at every point the competition with the Western Union will be complete and keen, and the public will have the advantage of the cheaper service which it is intended to inaugurate. Already several large public and private establishments in New York and elsewhere have promised to transfer their custom to the new cables. The ambitious aim of Mr. Hadley and his friends is to connect not only this country and the United States with a cheaper service, but also all the English dependencies all over the world, throwing out branch connections *en route* to all trading ports. Two main Atlantic cables will be laid, one from a point at or near Penzance to Sable Island, connecting Halifax, and thence by branch to New York direct, for which the concessions have already been obtained. The other will go from a point north of Glasgow direct to Belle Isle, thence taking in the whole Government system of telegraphs, which is now being completed, to connect the West India Island, for which Government subsidies are promised. Other cables will be laid in the Pacific to Japan, China, thence to Australia, India, Cape of Good Hope, &c. The short shore ends of the main cable will be laid this year, but the laying of the main cables across the Atlantic will be commenced in May of next year. The new cables will be worked by the American, British, and Continental Cable Company and the basis on which it expects to do business and earn dividends is as follows:—The cables at present in use, with their cost, are: Anglo-American, four cables, cost £7,000,000; Direct United States, one cable, cost £1,400,000; Pouyer-Quertier, one cable, £1,080,000; Gould's American, two cables, cost £2,800,000. The cable lines leased by the Western Union therefore represent a cost of £12,880,000, or £1,610,000 each. For this expenditure they have four old cables, laid in 1869, 1872, 1873, and 1874, and four newer ones, laid in 1880 and 1881 respectively. The two main cables of the new company across the Atlantic, and also its two main cables to the Continent, will cost only £1,500,000 in the aggregate. In order to pay 5 per cent. on the capital invested the Western Union Companies require £664,000 net earnings per annum, while the new company only requires £75,000. The joint companies have to provide a renewal fund for very old cables, whereas the new company will require very little for years to come. The joint companies have to support four boards of directors, four office staffs, and other machinery amounting to over £200,000 per annum, while the new company's annual expenses will be only about £50,000. The new company calculates the volume of cable business on a tariff of one shilling per word at 30,000,000 words per annum. Allowing to the joint companies, 20,000,000 words, their revenue would be £1,000,000; their working expenses being, say, £250,000, and their renewal fund £300,000 their net earnings would be only £450,000, or 3½ per cent. on the capital. The new company, with two cables, doing the remaining 10,000,000 words business, would earn £500,000. Allowing working expenses of £50,000, and a renewal fund of the same amount, would leave a net profit of £400,000, or over 25 per cent. on the capital.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THEATRES.

PROFESSOR M. Von Pettenkofer has been making some experiments with regard to the temperature and equality of the air in buildings lighted with electricity and gas respectively. The investigations were made in the Royal Residence Theatre in Munich. The increase of temperature was ten times as great in the upper gallery when gas was used to light an empty house as when it was illuminated by electricity. In the former case the temperature rose 16 deg. Fahr.; in the latter only 1·6 deg. In the lower part of the house there was naturally less difference. With a full house the difference was 10·8 deg. Fahr. (6 deg. C.); the temperature of the gallery being 84 deg. Fahr. with gas and 73 deg. Fahr. with electricity. The temperature was not as high in the third balcony with the electric light as in the first with gas lights. The amount of carbonic acid was also determined. With an empty house, where all the carbonic acid came from the lamps, there was the same difference as in temperature. At the beginning there were four parts in 10,000 of air in the auditorium. With gas-light this had increased in half an hour to 5 parts in parquette, 11 in first balcony, and 20 in the third. With electricity it was four at the start, and in half an hour five in parquette, five in first balcony, and six in third balcony. If, as Edison claims, electricity produces no carbonic acid, this slight increase must have come from the lookers-on and labourers on the stage. In a full house we might have expected the same difference. But this was not the case. With five or six hundred people in the theatre the maximum amount of carbonic acid was 23 parts in 10,000 with gas-light, and 18 in 10,000 with electric light. There are many causes for this apparent contradiction. The changes of scenes and scenery cause uncontrollable changes of air on the stage and in the theatre; it also depends on the frequent opening of the box doors, &c. The large amount of carbonic acid present in an occupied theatre even with electric lighting, must be attributed to insufficient ventilation.

LITERARY FORGERIES.

WE are not premature, we suppose, in concluding that Mr. Shapira's Recension of the Ten Commandments is of North-German rather than of Phœnician or Moabite origin. The ingenious persons who have deceived Mr. Shapira, and hoped to deceive Europe in general, counted too much upon the interest with which the discovery of a manuscript dating long before the Christian era would be received. Of course, there are many persons who would be so willing to believe in such a "find" that they would overlook difficulties and be content with insufficient evidence. But this is not the attitude of the learned. They are inclined to apply the proverb, "Too good to be true," and to suspect the genuineness of a discovery the more keenly in proportion to the magnitude of its claims. A forger who should add another to the number of unread and unreadable treatises of Epicurean philosophy which are among the curiosities of Herculaneum, would be more likely to escape detection, than if he submitted to the inspection of scholars one of the lost Decades of Livy. The experts in Oriental learning seem to have approached the examination of Mr. Shapira's manuscript in a spirit of incredulity, which has certainly been justified by the result.

It has been remarked in the course of the discussion that if the learning of the forgers had been equal to their ingenuity the attempt might have been successful. Their learning was certainly at fault. The compiler of the text, according to Dr. Ginsburg, was not more than moderately well acquainted with Hebrew, and quite unversed in the Phœnician character. But the ingenuity of the forgers was not such as to escape detection. It will have been observed that the most cogent arguments against the genuine character of the *codex* were those which dealt with the material on which it was written. Dr. Ginsburg, in his official report to the Librarian of the British Museum, the French scholar who had anticipated some of his conclusions and the board of Berlin *savans*, who seem to have rejected the manuscript before it was brought over to this country, agree in insisting on the comparative modernness of the material on which it is written. In other respects the external evidence of authenticity broke down, as indeed in such cases it is pretty certain to do. There are scholars in Europe who could reproduce some of the lost fragments of Classical antiquity with a skill which would make detection, to say the least of it, very difficult. Professor Jebb, whom we name *honoris causa*, could doubtless, if he were so minded, produce an admirable imitation of one of the Dirges of Pindar, and fragments which should satisfy the sharpest inspection of criticism, of the lost plays of the Promethean Trilogy. Happily, the very best men, to whom alone such imitations would be possible, never are so minded; and the degraded scholar who is willing to impose upon the world has lost, if he ever had, the power of successfully deceiving. In any case, it may be doubted whether the mechanical necessities of such an imposture could ever be satisfied. The actual document on which the recovered fragment was found would have to be produced, and it may be doubted whether any ingenuity could produce out of new materials a manuscript of seeming antiquity which would defy the united scrutiny of the learned and the scientific. The late M. Simonides had probably developed, by practise, this ingenuity to its largest possibilities, and he had not such success as would encourage followers of the art. It will be remembered how a document elaborated with all his skill and artfully placed among a number of genuine manuscripts was almost instantaneously detected by the late Librarian of the Bodleian. And it is probable that the science of detection has gained ground, and will gain ground hereafter, more rapidly than the science of imitation. Generally, it may be affirmed that the day of such frauds has passed. In the early days of literature, these were as common as they were successful. Then, indeed, they could hardly be called frauds. A Hebrew who attributed his ethical or prudential maxims to Solomon, or a Greek who put the name of Homer at the head of a hymn to Apollo, had no thought but of doing honour to the master whose title he assumed, and his work was accepted in the same good-faith with which it was done. The more deliberate attempt to deceive, which is to be seen in such frauds as the so-called "Sibylline Oracles," was, happily, followed by a spirit of critical inquiry; and such impostures have never had more than a temporary success. Of course, it is possible that we may be accepting as genuine productions of antiquity, secular or sacred, some ingenious pretences. Scholars, for instance, doubt the genuineness of some of the "Heroides" of Ovid; and a writer, who might have made more impression upon the learned if he had been in any sense a scholar, tried lately to make us believe that the "Annals" of Tacitus were the work of Bracciolini, commonly called "Poggio." The Scholars of the Revival of Letters had, indeed, a grand opportunity of fraud, and if they had not been so busy in discovering what was genuine—what a list is that of Poggio's "finds," Quintilian, four or five orations of Cicero, Lucretius, twelve comedies of Plautus, &c.!—might have invented a good deal. In these days, invention is impossible, as discovery seems to be hopeless.

Nor is it easy to say where the ingenuity of the artists in literary deception, of whom there seems to be always a supply, is to find a field. We look back with wonder at the success with which George Psalmanazar, not more than a hundred and fifty years ago, imposed upon many of his contemporaries. At the age of sixteen, he conceived the idea of passing himself off as a native of Formosa, and to support this character, he invented a language, with a grammar and a vocabulary, a new division of the year (the people of Formosa had twenty months, it seemed), and a new religion. The men of science, it is true, looked somewhat coldly and incredulously upon him, but the clergy received him with open arms. He was employed to translate the Church Catechism into Formosan, and his version was pronounced by the learned to be grammatically correct. "A History of Formosa" followed; but Psalmanazar's head seemed to have been turned by success, and the extravagancies of his history dealt a great blow to his credit. Still, it was years before the imposture was finally exposed. It may be safely affirmed that now-a-days it would not last as many days. A dozen persons, at least, would instantly be found who were acquainted with the dialect of Formosa, or any other island which the impostor might select; and the grammar and dictionary of the imaginary tongue would certainly not stand any longer the scrutiny of experts in language.

The fact is that in these matters the conditions to be satisfied are too numerous and too difficult to admit of success. The arts, it is well known, present a more promising field for deception. A collector of pictures who left his gallery a few years ago to the nation, was found to have continued for years to purchase, at high prices, spurious examples of the Old Masters. It is probable that not a few copies occupy places of honour in great collections. The authenticity of many so-called master-pieces is fiercely disputed, and though it would be difficult in any one case to estimate the value of the opposing arguments, it is certain that in some cases out of the whole number the truth is on the side of those who impugn. With regard to the works of modern painters, the facility of fraud and the difficulty of detection must be greatly increased. If the artist be still living, he can, indeed, be called in to decide on the genuineness of the attributed work. This test, we understand, is not invariably conclusive, the painter not being always able to speak with certainty. There are evidently large opportunities of forging the works of artists recently deceased. In such things, too, as the wares of China and Japan, there must, one would think, be no small opportunities of fraud. Experts, indeed, profess to know the genuine from the false, and doubtless the faculties of sight and touch can be trained to reach a very subtle power of criticism. But there must be some uncertainty about tests, the operation of which those who exercise them would be scarcely able to describe. And here, too, it is the Oriental workman, a wonderfully skilful master in the art of imitation, who is pitted against Western acuteness. It is the modern Chinese or Japanese copies of the ancient ware of those countries, against which the connoisseur has to be on his guard.—*Spectator.*

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We have, at the instance of several of our Friends, prevailed on our London House to ship us this Cordial which is non-alcoholic and a most agreeable addition to most Drinks.
The price per Case of 1 dozen quarts is Rs. 13-8.
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OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.
IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.
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Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.
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WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER.
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MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.
INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10, at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents.

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THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LA SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.
WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS;
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